FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 025 *5 February 1980*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Concerned Over Possible Soviet Oil Price Increase [FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 4 Feb] AA 1
Bratislava PRAVDA Lauds Economic Strength of CEMA AA 1
CEMA Currency-Finance Commission Meets in Romania AA 2
CEMA Members Meet in Moscow on Nuclear Power AA 2
SFRY-CEMA Cooperation AA 2
Hungarian, Soviet Discussions AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Latest Round of MBFR Talks Viewed With Skepticism BB 1
Impediment of NATO Proposals [Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Feb] BB 1
Criticism by Polish Delegate [TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Feb] BB 2
Labeled 'Demogogy' by ATA BB 3
TRYBUNA LUDU Disputes Strauss Call To Obstruct CSCE BB 4
Bulgaria To Host Interparliamentarian Session 6-7 Feb BB 4

ALBANIA

Increased West German Military Spending Scored B 1
Leaders Attend Ceremony at Naval School in Vlore B 1

BULGARIA

Iranian Situation Complicated by Election, Canadian Action [Kaloyanov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Feb] C 1
USSR Marshal Kulikov Arrives on Dzhurov Invitation C 2
Reportage on Visit by Hungarian Economic Delegation C 2
Arrival; Opening of Talks C 2
Agreements Signed C 3
Received by Todorov C 3
Lukanov Receives Romanian Tourism Minister C 3
Todorov Receives New Turkish Ambassador C 4
Technology Stressed in Cooperation With Yugoslavia C 4
Festive Meeting Celebrating 50th Anniversary of VCP Held C 5
Todorov, Papzov Visit Research Institute in Sofia C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter Turning U.S. From Coexistence Toward Imperialism [Ourednik in RUDE PRAVO 1 Feb] D 1
Brzezinski's Visit Designed To Make Pakistan U.S. 'Tool' D 2
USSR Will Meet Grain Export Commitments Despite U.S. Embargo [Rusko in Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Feb] D 3
Lenart, Colotka Receive New Soviet Consul General [RUDE PRAVO 1 Feb] D 3

Metallurgical Cooperation Plan Signed With Poland D 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Feb]
State Leaders Congratulate Indian Counterparts [RUDE PRAVO 26 Jan] D 4
Leaders Exchange Greetings With SRV Counterparts D 4
CPCZ Greets VCP D 5
Roundtable Discussion Held on International Situation D 6
Rumors of Currency Reform Cause Hoarding, Bank Withdrawals D 17
[Svoboda in RUDE PRAVO 12 Jan]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

USSR's Baybakov Visits Berlin To Discuss Economic Cooperation E 1
Talks With Honecker E 1
Further on Talks E 1
Meeting With Stoph E 2
Olympic Society Denounces Boycott Campaign E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2-3 Feb]
Olympic Team Leaves for Lake Placid Winter Games E 3
Honecker Congratulates Iran's Bani-Sadr on Election E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2-3 Feb]
Syrian Ba'th Party Delegation Visit Continues E 4
Interview With Party Official E 4
Departure From Berlin E 5
Ethiopian Leader Praises GDR Support for Revolution E 5
Education Minister Margot Honecker Begins Official Visit to Cuba E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2-3 Feb]
State Security Minister Promoted to Army General E 5

HUNGARY

1980 Oil, Gas Production; Import Needs Predicted F 1
Briefs: Economic Talks With Peru; Pozsgay-Led Delegation in Austria F 1

POLAND

INTERPRESS Comments on Successes of U.S. 'Hawks' G 1
Gierek Congratulates Le Duan on VCP Anniversary [TRYBUNA LUDU 2-3 Feb] G 1
Wrzaszczyk Receives CSSR State Planning Chairman G 2
Gierek Addresses Leading Radio-TV Journalists [TRYBUNA LUDU 2-3 Feb] G 2
Church-State Agreement on Highway Rerouting Premature G 3
[London DZIENNIK POLSKI 24 Jan]
Briefs: Soviet Iron Ore Deliveries; Economic Talks in Rome G 4

ROMANIA

AGERPRES Reviews 'Sincere, Comradely' Talks With Gromyko H 1
Ceausescu Meets With Swedish Communist Leaders H 2
Leaders Greet Vietnamese Counterparts on Relations Anniversary H 3
[SCINTEIA 2 Feb]
50th Anniversary of Vietnam Communist Party Noted H 4
RCP Congratulations [SCINTEIA 3 Feb] H 4
SCINTEIA on Anniversary H 5
Further Reportage on Radalescu's Visit to Greece H 6
Meeting With Vice Premier H 6
Meeting With Party Officials H 6
End of Talks H 7

Joint Cooperation Commission Session Held in Rome H 7
Fazekas Meets Sudanese Officials in Khartoum H 8
Transport Agreements Signed With Kuwait H 8
Bucharest Meeting Marks Anniversary of Treaty With USSR H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's Health Improving; Rehabilitation Continues I 1
Nonalined Coordination Bureau Concerned About World Situation I 1
[BORBA 1 Feb]
UN Envoy Komatina: Peaceful Solution Needed for Rhodesia Conflict I 2
Atomic Energy Agency, U.S., SFRY Sign Uranium Delivery Agreement I 2
[BORBA 31 Jan]
Vrhovec Holds Talks With Danish Foreign Minister I 3
Vrhovec Dinner Toast I 3
End of Visit I 5
Return to Zagreb I 5
Polish Foreign Minister Discusses Cooperation With Envoy I 5
GDR Delegation Leaves Zagreb 31 January I 6
French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet To Visit 6-7 Feb I 6
SAWPY Official Returns to Belgrade From Sudan I 6
Federal, Regional Executive Councils Adopt 1980 Price Policy I 6
Economic Chamber Official Discusses Economic Stabilization I 7
Croatian Party Central Committee To Discuss Stabilization I 8
Kosovo Presidency, Presidium Discuss Economic Development Plan I 9
Vojvodina Presidency, Presidium View All-People's Defense I 9
[BORBA 2 Feb]
Dragosavac Praises Kardelj's Contributions to State, Party I 10
Tito Book on Agriculture, Countryside Given to National Library I 13
Briefs: Trade With Austria I 13

CEMA CONCERNED OVER POSSIBLE SOVIET OIL PRICE INCREASES

DW041258 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Feb 80 p 1 DW

[Article signed V.M.: "Does Moscow Want Higher Oil Prices?"]

[Text] Vienna, 3 February--According to information received from Eastern bloc sources the Soviet Union wants to impose upon its allies within CEMA a new price arrangement for oil supplies, which would put the Eastern European countries more dependent on Soviet supplies. According to the sources, 2 or 3 weeks ago, the Soviet Union, at a meeting of representatives of CEMA price offices, proposed to adjust its crude oil prices in bilateral transactions within CEMA every 3 months, with each adjustment based on the average oil price of the preceding three months.

According to the present arrangement, which was introduced in 1975, the prices are newly fixed every year and this is always on the basis of the average world market prices of the preceding five years. Due to this arrangement the costs of Soviet oil supplies to CEMA countries rose roughly to the level of OPEC prices prior to the latest large price wave, but as a result of the calculation mechanism they later fell again considerably. With the exception of Romania which recently requested a limited amount of Soviet oil, most socialist countries meet their requirements with oil supplied mainly from the Soviet Union.

According to the sources the Eastern European states rejected the Soviet price proposals because they would entail substantial economic disadvantages. Experts have computed that crude oil prices could rise by twice the present price, that is to say by roughly $26 per barrel, if the Soviet price proposal is accepted. The representatives of the satellite states pointed to the fact that given the constantly rising prices of raw materials and energy sources on the world market, the exchange conditions within CEMA has actually constantly improved to the advantage of the Soviet Union. According to an estimate of the Vienna institute for international economic comparisons the prices for Soviet exports to other Eastern European states rose 69 percent in the period between 1975 and 1977 alone, while the prices for Soviet imports from Eastern Europe, which chiefly consists of finished goods, rose only 40 percent.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA LAUDS ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF CEMA

LD311030 Prague CTK in English 0945 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bratislava--The position of real socialism is substantially better today than in the 1950's, today's Slovak daily PRAVDA said in a commentary on the Carter doctrine of an economic blockade of the USSR and its allies.

PRAVDA pointed out that the CMEA community today accounts for 34 per cent of the world industrial production, which is an increase of 16 per cent over the 1950 figure. Also, there is growing interest of non-socialist countries in closer cooperation with the CMEA countries. This is evident from a very intensive growth of foreign trade turnover in the 1970's between CMEA countries and industrial capitalist states.

"Any attempts by imperialism to use economic relations for political pressure on the CMEA are doomed to failure, and will have a boomerang effect for the initiators", PRAVDA said.

CEMA CURRENCY-FINANCE COMMISSION MEETS IN ROMANIA

AU251628 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The 37th session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Currency and Finance took place in Bucharest with the participation of delegates of CEMA member states and Yugoslavia and of representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investments Bank.

The commission examined currency and financial issues concerning the implementation of the complex program provisions, discussed tasks for carrying out the decisions of the 33d session of the CEMA Council and Executive Committee and adopted measures for continuously improving its activity. The session also adopted a report on the commission's activity in 1979 and its working plan for 1980-81 and also examined other issues of mutual interest.

The session proceeded in a comradely working atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

CEMA MEMBERS MEET IN MOSCOW ON NUCLEAR POWER

SFRY-CEMA Cooperation

LD012106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0913 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 1 (TANJUG)--Nuclear power plants with installed power of 37,000 megawatts all together should be built, as planned, in the European countries members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and in Cuba until 1990. All European countries COMECON members and Yugoslavia, under an agreement signed at COMECON's 33rd session, are to participate in the production of equipment for the intended nuclear power plants.

In terms of production and deliveries from coproduction, this is the largest agreement so far within COMECON. About fifty industrial associations and enterprises from COMECON member countries and Yugoslavia are to participate in its realization.

The first nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union was built in 1960. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic have such power plants now. One is being built in Hungary, and the construction of others is being prepared in Poland, Romania and Cuba.

Hungarian, Soviet Discussions

LD310050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] The Moscow CEMA session has ended. "The head of the Hungarian delegation, Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker, had discussions with Soviet Deputy Premier Valdmir Novikov about putting the Paks atomic powerplant into operation on schedule, and how the Soviet suppliers can help the Hungarian constructors in fulfilling their plan."

LATEST ROUND OF MBFR TALKS VIEWED WITH SKEPTICISM

Impediment of NATO Proposals

AU041251 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 AU

[Bedrich Zagar dispatch; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna--AFTER A BREAK OF MORE THAN A MONTH REPRESENTATIVES OF 12 NATO COUNTRIES AND 7 WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES MET IN THE VIENNA HOFBURG YESTERDAY FOR THE 225TH PLENARY SESSION, WHICH OPENED THE 20TH ROUND OF THE VIENNA TALKS ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE. THE SESSION WAS CHAIRED BY CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE DR JAN CHANDOGA AS A PROXY FOR AMBASSADOR DR EMIL KEBLUSEK, THE HEAD OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION, WHO IS ATTENDING THE UNIDO CONFERENCE IN DELHI.

At yesterday's plenary session the main spokesman for the NATO countries was Ambassador Molitor of Luxembourg; the head of the Polish mission, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak--who took part in a press conference later in the day--spoke on behalf of the socialist countries.

Yesterday's session took place exactly on the seventh anniversary of the Vienna talks. On 31 January 1973 the first meeting of the preparatory consultations on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe was held in Vienna. Deplorably, yesterday's session provided no grounds for celebrations. Seven years of negotiations by the European nations, which have an eminent interest in reducing the threat of war confrontations, still have not produced any concrete results. However, at the press conference Ambassador T. Strulak could declare calmly that the socialist countries are neither interested in, nor do they bear the guilt for, the procrastinations at the Vienna talks.

The European public is well aware that in 1978 and in the following year the socialist countries put forward in Vienna compromise proposals, which the Western partners first accepted with satisfaction. However, gradually they have grown lax until they have finally forgotten the socialist countries' proposals. So far there has been no constructive response--on the contrary, on 12 December the NATO Council adopted a decision on the production and deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe although 6 DAYS [as published] BEFORE THAT L.I. BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, HAD DECLARED AS A PEACE GESTURE THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS WILLING TO NEGOTIATE ABOUT A REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES. THE NATO COUNCIL'S DECISION DIRECTLY CONTRADICTED NOT ONLY THE PURPOSE OF THE VIENNA TALKS BUT ALSO THE EFFORTS TO DEEPEN STABILITY, SECURITY AND PEACE IN EUROPE.

At the close of the preceding round the Western participants in the Vienna talks submitted certain proposals, which they wanted to present as a reply to the socialist countries. Deplorably, they do not represent a reply but only the continuation of the efforts to gain military supremacy over the socialist countries. The Western proposals were, in fact, born at the very session of the NATO Council that also gave birth to the decision to deploy a new generation of nuclear missiles in West European countries. The representatives of the socialist countries made use of the 40-day break in Vienna to study the Western proposals but, deplorably, they did not find in them any element that would bring the standpoints closer to each other and make it possible to reach an agreement. The Western proposals complicate--rather than facilitate--the talks because they introduce a complicated system of control.

The delegates of the NATO member countries argue that their proposal is identical with the proposal of the socialist countries, since it would be only the Soviet Union--by 30,000 soldiers--and the United States--by 13,000 soldiers--that would reduce their troops. That assertion is disorienting because it ignores, above all, the unilateral reduction of Soviet Armed Forces by 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks and--last but not least--also because the United States has lately increased the number of its troops by more than 13,000 men, which means, in fact, that it would lose nothing. This second fact in particular, as well as the cancellation of the American offer to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in Europe and the December decision of the NATO Council strip the Western proposal of any significance whatsoever. IT IS A GREAT WEAKNESS OF THE NATO PROPOSALS THAT THEY EXCLUDE THE WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, WHICH TODAY REPRESENT THREE QUARTERS OF THE NATO FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE, FROM THE OBLIGATION TO REDUCE THEIR NUMERICAL STRENGTH. THAT MEANS THAT THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR WOULD REDUCE THEIR TROOPS WHILE THE FRG, FOR INSTANCE, COULD INCREASE THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF ITS ARMED FORCES.

According to the representatives of the Western countries, by limiting the obligation to reduce the number of troops to the United States and the USSR they pursued the possibility of avoiding the problem of numerical data. That argument will also hardly pass muster because the West is systematically presenting exaggerated estimates about the numerical strength of the troops of all socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, to be able to use them subsequently in negotiations. The problem of numerical data is and remains the main obstacle to an agreement in Vienna. That problem cannot be solved without mutual trust. The socialist countries do not lack good will or trust....

IN SPITE OF THE DIFFICULTIES, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES BELIEVE THAT AN AGREEMENT IN VIENNA IS POSSIBLE AND ARE DETERMINED TO CONTINUE TO SEEK THE PATHS LEADING TO DRAWING THE STANDPOINTS CLOSER TO EACH OTHER. AS AMBASSADOR T. STRULAK DECLARED AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WILL EXERT EVERY EFFORT FOR THE VIENNA TALKS TO REACH CONCRETE RESULTS. THEY EXPECT THE SAME FROM THEIR PARTNERS. THAT IS THE ONLY WAY TO CONVINCE THE EUROPEAN NATIONS THAT THE VIENNA TALKS ARE NOT USELESS.

Criticism by Polish Delegate

AU041600 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP, Vienna--PAP SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ANDRZEJ RAYSACHER REPORTS: THE 20TH ROUND OF DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN IN VIENNA ON 31 JANUARY--EXACTLY ON THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST CONSULTATIONS PRECEDING THE NEGOTIATIONS ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Czechoslovak representative Jan Chandoga chaired the 225th plenary session, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, chairman of the Polish delegation, and Eduard Molitor of Luxembourg took the floor.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH DELEGATION ALSO SPOKE DURING A PRESS CONFERENCE. He noted that the 20th round of negotiations had begun in an especially complicated situation in Europe and the world.

Ignoring the socialist states' appeals, on 12 December the NATO Council decided to produce and deploy new medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, thus creating a real threat of imposing a highly destabilizing arms race on our continent. [paragraph continues]

A significant part of those new weapons is to be deployed in the Western part of central Europe, which runs contrary to the aim of reducing armed forces and armaments in precisely that area. The U.S. Senate's decision to put off ratification of the SALT II treaty indefinitely does not help to create a favorable atmoshpere at the Vienna negotiations.

POLAND'S REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZED THE WESTERN PROPOSALS PRESENTED AT THE END OF THE PREVIOUS ROUND. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE WEST HAD RENEGED ON A NUMBER OF PREVIOUS PROMISES SUCH AS EXTENDING SELECTIVE REDUCTIONS ALSO TO ARMAMENTS; AND ON THE ASSURANCES THAT WESTERN PARTICIPANTS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES WOULD PARTICIPATE IN REDUCTIONS AND THAT NO ONE WOULD INCREASE HIS FORCES IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE TWO PHASES OF REDUCTIONS. AGREEMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT THOSE TWO GUARANTEES.

POLAND'S REPRESENTATIVE STATED THAT THE ACCEPTANCE OF WESTERN PROPOSALS WOULD DEPRIVE ALL REDUCTIONS OF EFFECTIVENESS BECAUSE IT WOULD LEAVE TO THE WEST EUROPEAN NATO STATES THE UNLIMITED FREEDOM TO INCREASE THEIR FORCES PARALLEL WITH THE REDUCTIONS IN THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN FORCES. Referring to the so-called associated means, which are an integral part of the Western proposals of last December, he noted that many of those means--if not most of them--have nothing to do with reductions in armed forces and armaments and go beyond the agreed geographical zone of central Europe and thus beyond the terms of reference of the Vienna negotiations.

IN SUCH A SITUATION IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO COMPREHEND THAT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CANNOT HOPE FOR RAPID PROGRESS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE NEW WESTERN PROPOSALS. HOWEVER, T. STRULAK SAID, WE CONTINUE TO BELIEVE THAT AGREEMENT IS STILL POSSIBLE AND WE INTEND TO WORK TO ACHIEVE IT.

Replying to journalists' questions, Poland's representative stressed that no events in remote regions can influence the Vienna negotiations.

Referring to the Luxembourg delegate's statement on Thursday, a spokesman for the NATO delegations said at the press conference that the Western participants believe that it is in the general interest of all states to make efforts, including the Vienna efforts, to agree on disarmament.

Labeled 'Demagogy' by ATA

AU021530 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

["Demagogy Which Fails To Conceal the Aggressive Aims of U.S. Imperialism and Soviet Social-Imperialism"--ATA headline]

[Text] TIRANA, February 2 (ATA)--Another meeting was made in Vienna in the framework of the talks "on the mutual reduction of troops and aramaments in the central Europe", where it was again spoken for "peace" and "security". But, in the present international conjunctures, when the rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, who control and manipulate the NATO aggressive bloc and the Warsaw Treaty, the appeals for "peace," "detente", made from the table of talks in Vienna, sound more demagogical than ever. The development of events clearly show that both imperialist superpowers not only do nothing for a genuine peace and security but on the contrary are further more aggravating the situation in the world. They unleash armed aggressions or prepare their breaking out, as their savage hegemonic and expansionist aims ask for, without taking into consideration the people's will who want to live in full independence and sovereignty.

The Soviet social-imperialists occupied with the force of arms Afghanistan, at a time when they make attempts, not hesitating to exert savage violence and terror, to strengthen the rule and subjugation of this country. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists are engaged in an intensive campaign of pressure and threats, including the military ones, against Iran. To these facts should be added the successive measures adopted by the two imperialist superpowers for the further strengthening of their war machine, the deployment in various countries of Europe of new U.S. and Soviet missiles, etc.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISPUTES STRAUSS' CALL TO OBSTRUCT CSCE

LD011110 Warsaw PAP in English 0913 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Press review on TRYBUNA LUDU on Strauss statement]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb., PAP--Referring to the view expressed in Bucharest by CDU/CSU candidate for chancellorship Franz Josef Strauss to the effect that in connection with the situation in Afghanistan no moves should be made this year strengthening the Helsinki Conference of 1975, TRYBUNA LUDU'S Ryszard Wojna wrote:

"While questioning the strengthening and advance of the CSCE processes, Strauss in fact strikes at the very essence of detente, and he does so consciously. He is aware that precisely in the present difficult--and in some respects even serious-international situation, it is precisely the community of peaceful goals of all the European states expressed at the CSCE and the interdependence of mutual interests defined in a very carefully balanced manner in the Final Act that turn the European conference into a very important instrument allowing the East and the West to maintain their dialogue which centres on the prospects of detente.

"In the current, increasingly entangled world situation, Europe, which has drawn conclusions from two terrible world wars, stands every chance of becoming a good example for the rest of the world to follow. Meanwhile Strauss would like to deprive Europe of its instrument of detente. But the further deepening of all the good things CSCE brought to Europe will not be decided by the opponents of this great idea. The conference was not a godsend for Europe nor the product of somebody's good will. It was the outcome of shared interests and a definite alignment of forces. This alignment of forces and the shared interests invariably determine the situation in Europe. The CSCE is common property of all the forces in Europe, in the East and West alike, which stands on the ground of detente."

BULGARIA TO HOST INTERPARLIAMENTARIAN SESSION 6-7 FEB

AU041707 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] In connection with preparations for participation in the spring session of the interparliamentarian union and of the Fourth Interparliamentarian Conference for European Security and Cooperation, a consultative meeting will be held in Sofia on 6-7 February 1980 attended by leaders of interparliamentarian groups from the socialist countries. The meeting will be attended by representatives of interparliamentarian groups from Bulgaria, the SRV, the PDRY, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the CSSR. A delegation of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic will attend as observer.

INCREASED WEST GERMAN MILITARY SPENDING SCORED

AU051105 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The continual increase of military spending is one of the main characteristics of West Germany's budget. As disclosed by a West German government spokesman, Bonn anticipates an increase in the military budget for the current year by another DM800-900 million. This fund will be added to the 1980 military budget that is 3 percent higher than last year. The military budget now totals DM38.5 billion.

The increase of West Germany's military budget is also connected with the commitments of Bonn's revanchists to the aggressive NATO bloc, the instrument of the policy of aggression of American imperialism. As is known, under the pressure exerted by Washington, the NATO member-countries have pledged to increase military spending to perfect and reinforce that aggressive bloc.

The increase of West Germany's military spending is hard blow to the broad people's masses of West Germany who, in addition to the consequences of the acute crisis gripping that country, also have to shoulder the military expenditure. This has increased the dissatisfaction of the broad people's masses of West Germany.

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY AT NAVAL SCHOOL IN VLORE

AU222020 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1900 GMT on 22 January broadcasts an 11-minute recorded report on a ceremony that took place today in Vlore to rename the higher school for naval officers. A reporter begins with a description of the scene just before the ceremony and says that those present welcomed with applause the arrival of Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kadri Hasbiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of the interior; Pilo Peristeri, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Vito Kapo, AWP Central Committee member and other relatives of Hysni Kapo, AWP Central Committee Politburo member who died last year.

The reporter says that the meeting was opened by serviceman Skender Doci, who gave the rostrum to Kadri Hasbiu. The radio carries a recording of the first 3 minutes of Hasbiu's speech. After greeting those present, Hasbiu states that the naval school will be known henceforth as the "Hysni Kapo Higher School for Naval Officers." The reporter then summarizes the rest of Hasbiu's speech, in which he congratulated the school on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the government and Enver Hoxha personally. He praised Kapo's role as a distinguished leader of the AWP and of the Albanian people, as a great Marxist-Leninist and as a close associate of Enver Hoxha.

The reporter then says that Ramiz Alia unveiled a plaque inscribed with the school's new name. The reporter then says that a speech was also delivered by Sul Baholli, first secretary of the Vlore District party committee, who thanked the party for the great honor bestowed on the school. Those present then visited a museum and various classrooms.

IRANIAN SITUATION COMPLICATED BY ELECTION, CANADIAN ACTION

AU041515 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov's article: "Contradictions in the Political Stabilization"]

[Text] Tehran, 1 February--The election of the first Iranian president is an important stage in the country's constitutional construction following the revolution of February 1979, but it does not mean that the process is completed. The internal situation continues to be complex.

Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was elected president by a great majority (10,790,000 votes out of 14,146,000 votes cast). In an interview carried by Iranian radio and television, Bani-Sadr stressed that he would not accept a parallel government but that he would truly govern. By parallel government he meant the students occupying the U.S. Embassy and holding its personnel as hostages.

"The students," stated Bani-Sadr, "who became national heroes 12 weeks ago when they conquered the U.S. Embassy, are free to express their position, but it is the government that will govern. If we have two governments in Iran, for instance one run by the students and the other run by the Revolution Council, we will face an unacceptable situation."

It seems, however, that there are more centers of power because the Revolution Council itself--as one can judge by the information in the Tehran press--is not united on the issue of what assistance is to be rendered to Bani-Sadr. The Revolution Council, composed of Islam clergy and political figures, is the real government. Illustrative of this was the speech by Dr Beheshti who expressed reservations in connection with Bani-Sadr's election. Dr Beheshti is a prominent Islamic spiritual figure and one of the most influential members of the Revolution Council. In practice he is considered the actual leader of the government. (There has been no prime minister since the resignation of Mehdi Bazargan in November 1979). Beheshti is also one of the founders and leaders of the Islamic Republican Party, whose candidate in the presidential elections, Dr Hasan Habibi, was defeated.

Dr Beheshti thinks that if the original candidate of the Islamic Republic Party, Jalaleddin Farsi, was not disqualified (because he was not an Iranian by origin), "the result would have been different." Dr Beheshti also stated that there are differences between himself and Bani-Sadr, and that the position of the president "is not very important." According to him the real power is in the hands of the government and the National Assembly. (There is no permanent government and the National Assembly is yet to be elected.)

A similar line is also followed by a declaration of the Islamic Republican Party, which after admitting defeat in the presidential elections stated that one can notice "a tendency of removing the original forces of the revolution and especially the religious circles." The declaration also addressed a warning against "the attempts to divert the revolution from its goals."

The reason for concern expressed by the Islamic clergy was an interview given by Bani-Sadr to the French newspaper, LE MONDE, in which he said that the Islamic Republican Party "had died on election day."

Commenting on the declaration of the Islamic Republican Party, the local press said that the Islamic hierarchy intends "to place Bani-Sadr under control, because he wants to expand his power following the election."

The local press also reported a quarrel between President Bani-Sadr and the six-member commission that controls the radio and television. The chairman of that commission is Hojjat ol-Eslam Mosavi Kho'ini, the leader of the "students following the line of Ayatollah Khomeyni," who are occupying the U.S. Embassy. Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, also a candidate for president, received only 38,500 votes in the election.

Bani-Sadr has accused the radio and television of manifesting "hostility and prejudice" toward him during the election campaign. He demanded that these institutions be purged of "all elements opposing the country's values." This accusation was rejected. The radio and television commission declared that "there have been some mistakes," but "purging the institutions is not a power of the president."

In such a situation of political contradictions, Ayatollah Khomeyni's word is very important. Ayatollah Khomeyni is the universally recognized leader of the Iranian revolution who, according to the Constitution, is above all authority. He is currently receiving treatment in a clinic in Tehran. In a radio and television speech Khomeyni called on all strata of the Iranian people to unite and help the first president of the Islamic Republic discharge his duties.

Khomeyni's appeal does not mean that the knot of contradictions has been unraveled. The contradictions exist, and with them also the problems.

To all this one can add the event that influenced the entire political scene. On 4 November, the day of the students following the line of Ayatollah Khomeyni occupied the U.S. Embassy, six American diplomats (mainly CIA associates), assisted by Canadian Ambassador Kenneth Taylor, succeeded in hiding themselves in the Canadian Embassy. They have now succeeded in fleeing Iran using false Canadian passports and Iranian visas.

This is a manifestation of imperialistic collusion that evokes tension. The situation is becoming complicated and will probably be followed by a stormy political development.

USSR MARSHAL KULIKOV ARRIVES ON DZHUROV INVITATION

AU041647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Allied Armed Forces, arrived in our country.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION

Arrival; Opening of Talks

AU041925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Sofia to participate in the 16th session of the joint Bulgarian-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The 16th session of the Bulgarian-Hungarian joint committee opened in Sofia today.

Agreements Signed

AU041926 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 4 (BTA)--The future development of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary will become more and more dynamic in character. Efforts will be aimed mostly at intensifying the integrational processes, expanding specialization and joint production and joint designing in third countries. Such a line is being mapped out by the Bulgaro-Hungarian Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, which began its next in a series session here today.

The delegations are headed by the chairmen of the two sides of the commission, the deputy chairmen of the councils of ministers of Bulgaria and Hungary Andrey Lukanov and Jozsef Marjai.

A number of agreements have been signed in the period following the previous session. They concern the mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry. Last year's trade has gone up by 10 percent as against 1978. The prevailing part in it are machines and equipment.

Mr Jozsef Marjai was received by Prime Minister Stanko Todorov.

Received by Todorov

AU042127 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the work of the 16th session of the Bulgarian-Hungarian joint committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which opened in Sofia today.

Mutual wishes were expressed for an even more dynamic development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries for the purpose of raising to an even higher level the state of specialization and production sharing, in the spirit of the agreements signed between the state leaders of the two countries, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, during the 1979 visit of the Hungarian party-government delegation to our country.

LUKANOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN TOURISM MINISTER

AU011604 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Emil Draganescu, minister of sports and tourism of the Socialist Republic of Romania. They discussed questions pertaining to the further development of tourism between the two countries. They also talked about opportunities of studying mutual experience in further diversifying the forms of tourism.

The meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the state committee on tourism, and by Petre Dumitra, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

TODOROV RECEIVES NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR

AU012058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Yildirim Keskin, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to our country. The meeting was attended by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

TECHNOLOGY STRESSED IN COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU300925 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 30 (BTA)--The questions of specialization and joint production in industry are given prominence in Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic cooperation at this stage. Bilateral trade is undergoing structural changes and the output of the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, electrical industry and metallurgy are more and more coming to the fore.

The 1975 agreement between the Bulgarian enterprise Tsvetna Metaluirgiya and the Yugoslav aluminium combine in Titograd laid the beginning of industrial cooperation in metallurgy. Under the agreement Bulgaria credits the building of new capacities in the combine and will in turn be receiving aluminium in blocks for twenty years.

The biggest site ever built by Bulgarian engineers and fitters on Yugoslav territory is the aluminium electrolysis plant near Mostar--SR [Socialist Republic of] Bosnia and Hercegovina. The Bulgarian enterprise Technoexport has built in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 240 hectares of glasshouses making up 80 per cent of the total glasshouse area of the country.

In mechanical engineering agreements have been made for reciprocal delivery of automatic circuit-breakers and for production of domestic appliances. Cooperation has been set up in the production of various types of Perkins diesel engines.

The links in electrical power engineering are also making a considerable headway. There have been run into regular operation distribution lines between Bulgarian and Yugoslav towns--between Pernik and Vlasina, Vidin and Zajecar (110 kv each), between Stolnik and Nis (400 kv).

A bank consortium has also been founded between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Its possibilities for short-term crediting promote the relations between the two states along the line of industrial cooperation.

Bulgaro-Yugoslav trade for the 1986-1990 period has been planned to reach 1,300 million dollars. This year bilateral trade is expected to exceed last year's level by 35 per cent.

FESTIVE MEETING CELEBRATING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF VCP

AU012021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Summary] "On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] a festive meeting was held at the Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia tonight. The celebration was attended by Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, and Misho Mishev. Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee; Col Gen Avgust Kabakchiev, chairman of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese Friendship Society; and many public figures, as well as numerous citizens also attended."

In his speech Comrade Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and TU Central Council chairman, described the heroic development of the VCP since its beginning and praised the image of Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the VCP. Misho Mishev declared that a people who defend their freedom and independence as courageously as the people of Vietnam, a people who enjoy the support of the great Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, cannot be defeated.

[Begin Mishev recording] "In marking the glorious anniversary of the VCP, we the Bulgarian communists, with particular joy and satisfaction state that the relations of fraternal friendship between the BCP and VCP, and between the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples are developing, are being enriched and are expanding. The country of Ho Chi Minh and the fatherland of Georgi Dimitrov are forever linked to the Soviet Union, to the other fraternal socialist countries! Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our two peoples stand side-by-side in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism." [end recording]

The charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Sofia [name indistinct] expressed gratitude for the high appreciation given to the revolutionary cause of the VCP and expressed his confidence that, as today, also in the future the friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples will develop in the interest of the cause of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TODOROV, PAPAZOV VISIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN SOFIA

AU311717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrades Stanko Todorov and Nacho Papazov visited the Communications Scientific-Research Institute in Sofia. They were accompanied by Pando Vanchev, minister of communications and other high-ranking functionaries of the ministry. They were briefed on the activities of the scientific-research institute during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and on the tasks facing the institute this year.

CARTER TURNING U.S. FROM COEXISTENCE TOWARD IMPERIALISM

AU041909 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Frantisek Ourednik article: "In the Interest of All Mankind: With Solidarity Against the Plot of Imperialism"]

[Excerpt] Peaceful coexistence--in the Leninist interpretation--presupposes the rejection of war as an instrument to resolve contentious issues among states. It also consists of equal rights and mutual understanding, of considering mutual interests, of noninterference in internal affairs and respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of every state--be it big or small. Last, but not least, peaceful coexistence also envisages a consistent respect for the right of all states to freely choose their socioeconomic and political systems, friends and allies. The principles of peaceful coexistence have nothing in common with toothless pacifism, but express the need for a just and democratic peace.

Reactionary Interpretation of Coexistence

Ideologues of imperialism have been trying to foist upon the world their own interpretation of peaceful coexistence and of international detente. They depict them as some sort of perennial renewal of the existing political and social status quo in the world. The reactionary quintessence of these views is obvious at first glance: Imperialism demands that the world revolutionary process and progress be halted. In reality that means the negation of the nations' most fundamental right to freely choose their own fate. It would be difficult to find a more overtly proclaimed right to interfere in states' internal affairs and deny nations' rights. For all practical purposes it means that the Chilean people would be sentenced forever to live under the brutal terror of fascism, the South Africans would forever be sentenced to apartheid and in Afghanistan, according to the theory, Amin would be, to this day, murdering and jailing progressive Afghans. According to the theory, there would simply be no future or hope for nations.

The United States and its imperialist allies, openly supported by the hegemonist and chauvinist Chinese leadership, are doing everything possible to overturn the existing status quo where it does not suit them. Imperialists and racists have responded to the new upsurge of the national liberation struggle with aggressions and plots whose objectives are to retard the revolutionary process. International capital has also been launching hard attacks on individual sections of the international workers class and on progressive and democratic movements in general. In this situation--in the bitter clashes between the forces of national liberation, progress, democracy and peace on the one side, and forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, reaction and war on the other--international democratic and revolutionary solidarity has been gaining an ever increasing importance for the millions-strong masses of nations in various countries and regions of the world. The dialectics of the world revolutionary process lie precisely in that: that imperialists--in many respects being thrown back and defeated--have not only been increasingly bitterly opposing the onslaught of the forces of progress and peace, but in many sectors have launched a counteroffensive.

The growing aggressiveness of imperialism--at present in particular personified by J. Carter--is to blame for the existence of hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia and Africa. It has also now been manifested by aggravation of the situation on the European Continent, where the United States and extremist circles in other countries have openly tried to reverse the process of relaxation of international tension and return Europe to the conditions of the cold war; to balancing on the very verge of war.

Feeding Chauvinism

In terms of international policy, this regressive shift in international climate and relations alone is dangerous and requires a new expansion and activation of the front of socialist and democratic solidarity, new activities in the struggle for peace, security and halting the arms race throughout the world. Of course, we must not overlook the fact that, at the same time, this process is accompanied also by some other phenomena which must elicit the gravest concern among the democratic, progressive and peace forces throughout the world. J. Carter, perhaps in the interest of his election campaign, but also perhaps acting in harmony with the U.S. military-industrial complex's long-range objectives, regarded it necessary to begin fomenting traditional American chauvinism, stemming from the conviction of many Americans--which is nurtured in every possible way--about the United States being superior to the rest of the world.

In the atmosphere of a society permeated with the bacilli of potential fascism--from the Ku Klux Klan, via the Mafia and the role of the CIA and the country's other secret services, to organizations openly identifying themselves with Nazism--in an atmosphere of never-ending insecurity and fear among ordinary people, such a political course can only nurture the call for a strong-arm government. The political course launched by Carter can have very fateful consequences for the country's bourgeois-democratic system. When what happens in the world's strongest capitalist country then it is obvious what consequences it could have for the whole world. It is in the interest of the Americans themselves to halt the fateful turn away from the idea of peaceful coexistence and competition by U.S. policy.

BRZEZINSKI'S VISIT DESIGNED TO MAKE PAKISTAN U.S. 'TOOL'

LD041836 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The weekend talks, held by President Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in Islamabad on what the Western media have characterized as Pakistan's security in face of the Soviet military pressence in Afghanistan, might confuse the uninitiated to think that Washington wants to protect Pakistan against an external military threat. The fact, of course, is that there has never been nor is there today any threat of Soviet aggression. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has one more than one occasion assured the countries in that area of its interest in maintaining good-neighborly relations with them.

This throws a revealing light on the Islamabad talks: Namely, Washington's readiness--following the loss of its positions in Iran and the failure of the counterrevolution in Afghanistan--to promote the regional ambitions of Pakistan's leaders and to make Pakistan into a tool for asserting American strategy in the Middle East. A part of the deal offered to Pakistan was military aid, a move causing concern in neighboring India in spite of Mr Brzezinski's assurances that the American assistance to Pakistan was not aimed against that country. Perhaps not in the immediate future, and if so the obvious answer is that the target is Afghanistan, as clearly indicated by Mr Brzezinski's visit to a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries whom he encouraged to continue fighting against their own country and [word indistinct] the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government, as it is generally known, came to the assistance of the legitimate Afghan Government precisely to help it counter armed intervention from abroad. Thus Brzezinski's mission in Pakistan has achieved the exact opposite of its declared aim of helping stabilize the situation in the volatile Middle East.

USSR WILL MEET GRAIN EXPORT COMMITMENTS DESPITE U.S. EMBARGO

AU041626 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Milan Rusko article: "A Concept That Is Doomed To Fail: 'Sanctions' Against the Soviet Union Are a Target of Criticism in the United States"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union is not dependent on American grain, not even when it is affected by such an adverse year as last year, when grain production dropped to 179 million tons, compared with 235 million tons the year before.

The Soviet national economy is planned and takes into account unfavorable circumstances such as a bad harvest year; even that, however, is a relative term. After all, in the middle of the sixties such a "bad harvest year" would mean, in fact, a record harvest. Nevertheless, the Soviet Party-Government bodies responsibly assessed the present situation and have taken measures to insure further growth in agricultural production and in the standard of living of all Soviet people.

Apart from that--which the bourgeois press passes over in silence--the American deliveries were to be made up mostly of fodder grain and every farmer knows that it is possible to use alternative fodder crops.

The Soviet Union not only purchases grain every year but also sells it, especially to the socialist states (including Czechoslovakia) and the developing countries. It is strictly fulfilling the contracts and will continue to do so. Comrade Brezhnev warned in his interview with PRAVDA: "The unilateral measures of the United States are a grave political encroachment. If not today, then tomorrow they will boomerang against those who propagated them." That is confirmed by reports of dissatisfied American farmers, who are afraid that they will be stuck with their production. Should the deal not be made, Carter's administration will have to reimburse the American farmers for $3 billion in lost revenues.

LENART, COLOTKA RECEIVE NEW SOVIET CONSUL GENERAL

LD051104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Vadim Stepanov, the new Soviet consul general in Bratislava today. In a cordial conversation Comrade Jozef Lenart acquainted the Soviet guest with the principal tasks of building an advanced socialist society in Slovakia. Comrade Stepanov also paid inaugural visits on Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH GDR COUNTERPART

AU041608 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] CTK--On 30-31 January consultations were held in Prague between representatives of the CSSR and GDR ministries of foreign affairs.

The consultations concerned the two countries' joint course in international organizations. They were conducted by Milos Vejvoda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Bernhardt Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

METALLURGICAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH POLAND

AU041703 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Summary] Trinec--On 1 February representatives of the PZPR's regional committee in Katowice and of the CPCZ's regional committee in Ostrava, together with representatives of the Polish and Czechoslovak metallurgical enterprises signed in Trinec the plan of interregional cooperation between the Ostrava and Katowice metallurgists in 1980. For the years 1981-1985 the contract defines the main development trends for cooperation in metallurgical production, as well as proposals for its practical realization. This year's plan provides for 153 consultations of CSSR experts in Poland, mainly dealing with Polish experience in the operations of the rolling mill now being built in the Klement Gottwald Nova Hut plant in Ostrava, and 150 consultations of Polish experts in the CSSR. The workers of Polish assembly organizations will be trained in the use of modern technology in repairs of blast and steel furnaces and of rolling mills in Trinec, the Klement Gottwald Nova Hut plant in Ostrava and the East Slovak iron works.

Simultaneously with signing the treaty on cooperation between the metallurgical enterprises and the design and research institutes of the two countries for 1980, the representatives present appraised the cooperation in 1979 and states that interregional cooperation had transcended the framework of the regions in question and finally encompassed most metallurgical enterprises and organizations of the two countries. Last year the CSSR benefited from this cooperation to the tune of Kcs 10,785,000; the figure for Poland was 223,648,000. The economic effect was also high: For the CSSR metallurgical plants it amounted to Kcs 37.84 per Kcs 1 invested.

STATE LEADERS CONGRATULATE INDIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU310834 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, 25 January, CTK--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, on his country's state holiday. CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, on the same occasion.

Likewise, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated P.V. Narasimh Rao, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of India.

LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS WITH SRV COUNTERPARTS

LD302050 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--The leaders of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam exchanged on Wednesday [30 January] telegrams of congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between their countries.

The telegrams were signed by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal on the Czechoslovak side, and Communist Party of Vietnam General Secretary Le Duan, President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Both noted that over the thirty years the fraternal relations of friendship and comradely cooperation have been developing between the two countries, and voiced the hope that they will further successfully develop also in future.

On the same occasion telegrams were exchanged between Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Nguyen Duy Trinh of Vietnam.

CPCZ Greets VCP

LD012036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Telegram from CPCZ Central Committee to the VCP Central Committee on its 50th anniversary]

[Text] Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, communists and all Czechoslovak working people we send you, and through you the whole of your party and the entire heroic Vietnamese people, warm comradely greetings and most heartfelt congratulations on the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP].

The revolutionary road of the militant vanguard of the Vietnamese working class and all working people has been a glorious one. Despite various difficulties and obstacles along this road, the VCP has emerged victorious from all struggles. Under its leadership the Vietnamese people achieved, albeit at the price of immense sacrifices, historic successes in the struggle against colonizers and U.S. imperialists for their national and social liberation, and thwarted also the aggressive designs of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists. Thanks to the VCP's wise and astute policy, socialism has formed deep roots all over your homeland.

The significant successes achieved in peaceful construction, like your consistent foreign policy, have been winning for the SRV growing sympathy and prestige among all progressive and honest people the world over. These results are being achieved with the close cooperation and support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with mutual cooperation with the fraternal nations of Laos and Kampuchea.

The relations between our two communist parties are established on a firm basis laid by those great sons of our nations, Klement Gottwald and Ho Chi Minh. We are sincerely gladdened by the fact that particularly during the past few years, since the visit to Czechoslovakia and the SRV party-government delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, these relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and mutual solidarity, have achieved a new, unprecedented expansion. We are convinced that the traditional bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation between our two communist parties and states will continue to develop and intensify successfully in the interest of the people of both our countries, for the benefit of the whole socialist community and for the benefit of the international communist and workers' movement.

On this significant anniversary of the VCP we wish you, dear comrades, all communists and the working people of Vietnam, from the bottom of our heart, many fresh successes in the realization of the conclusions of the fourth congress of your party, in the building and defense of socialism and in the struggle for the realization of the age-long aspirations of the Vietnamese people.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION HELD ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD012345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1750 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

["Discussion Studio" Program entitled "What Do You Want To Know About the Current International Situation?" presented by Pavel Kopecky, with Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kvetoslav Faix, first deputy central director of Czechoslovak Radio; and Karel Kvapil, editor in chief of the main editorial office of current affairs of Czechoslovak Radio--live; identity of speakers cannot be differentiated throughout program]

[Excerpts] [Kopecky] Good evening, comrades.

[Speakers] Good evening.

[Kopecky] Dear listeners, you can, of course participate in the discussion too. Phone in your questions directly here to the studio, telephone No 260-151. Before we receive your calls we will answer some of the 50 questions we received from you during the afternoon; you phoned from all over the republic.

The questions can be divided into three main categories. First, why has there been such a marked deterioration of the international situation? Second, how is the world accepting the U.S. return to the policy of the cold war and what is the stance of the countries of the socialist community? Third, what can be expected in the next few weeks, what will be the further development of the international situation?

First, some of the questions received this afternoon. Jiri Polak from Prague asks why there has been such a sharp change in U.S. foreign policy. The same question came from (Frantisek Misna) of Ceske Budejovice, our listener Poborilovak from Melnik, and from others. Comrades, who would like to speak?

[Next speaker] I would like to say a few words on this. This is not any sudden change; in fact, the existing situation has been prepared for a number of momths, in some cases even a number of years. There has been a vast antisocialist countries campaign, under various pretexts, and Afghanistan has only provided yet another pretext. For example, I can recall that at last year's session of the United Nations General Assembly, a campaign for the boycott of the Olympics had already started on U.S. television, although at the same time none of the reasons now spelled out by the Americans existed.

[Next speaker] One reason did exist, if you allow me to say a few words, it was the so-called Soviet brigade in Cuba. Later this was exposed as a bluff and sheer lie, but nonetheless it was then that the idea of boycotting the Olympics games appeared.

[Next speaker] Of course, but I would like to say that one thing is contributing to the present deterioration, namely,this year the American elections are to be held. The point is that a relatively weak president--and this is not my assessment, this is a general assessment--in the White House is looking for support and he finds it especially in the military-industrial complex.

That is, he has turned toward the most rightwing elements in the American public and political life, and he has turned toward those strata who for a number of years, in fact since the end of Vietnam, have been attacking the policy of detente and have been trying to reverse this policy.

[Next speaker] It has even been said that the United States has cured itself of the Vietnam trauma.

[Next speaker] This is a certain line which is being sharpened by the fact that there is a preelection campaign which the present President wants very much to win; he wants to stay there for another 4 years.

[Next speaker] On top of that there is the U.S. demagogy around a new arms program which, allegedly, has been necessitated by the recent events in Afghanistan. But the decision about a regular growth of the military expenditures was approved in Washington at a session of the NATO Council as long ago as 1978. The emergency units were approved as early as 1977 and the so-called European medium-range missile weapons are a part of the NATO long-term program for the eighties which was also approved in 1978. In other words, everything was already prepared a long time ago.

[Next speaker] So it was not such a sudden change.

[Kopecky] Comrades, another question, this time from listener Fiala of Trebic who asks: Weren't the socialist countries caught unprepared by the change in Washington's course? Are we not defending ourselves only against various slander campaigns? Similar questions have been sent by telephone also by [name indistinct] from Brno and by others.

[Next speaker] I think that the socialist countries certainly have not been caught unprepared. To go back to the question answered by Comrade Deputy Vejvoda: In principle it is necessary to appreciate that the Helsinki Conference materialized against the will of the reactionary circles in the West. They thought that they could use certain aspects of the Final Act for interference in the socialist countries. When they failed, they made the first great attempt at the Belgrade conference. They finally collapsed there because the socialist countries clearly said: No, nothing doing. This is not the way to interpret the Final Act. It is not a coincidence that they are already writing off the Madrid conference.

[Next speaker] Yes, but the point is that it is being written off by the most reactionary ones while others say that, on the contrary, it should take place.

[Next speaker] I just wanted to point out that the socialist countries have not been surprised at all. On the contrary--the socialist countries are continuing in the same way as when they succeeded in staging the Helsinki Conference and accomplishing detente. They will consistently implement the policy of detente and the policy of peaceful coexistence. This, in fact, is the best weapon both against the attempts to return the world to the cold war and against those who carry these attempts out.

[Kopecky] Thank you for your contribution. Now, Comrade Kvapil.

[Kvapil] The socialist countries have never considered the policy of detente as a kind of automatic process. They were aware that it is a fight and a difficult struggle with various detours and reverses, albeit temporary reverses.

It is, however, a tendency that must be implemented, a tendency of the greatest importance: It must be implemented exactly against the will of the reactionary forces of the military-industrial complex, especially those in the biggest capitalist power, the United States.

[Kopecky] I would like to say more about the United States. Here is another question from listener Ruzicka from Prague: Does not the development in the United States resemble the period preceding the growth of fascism?

[Next speaker] I do not think so. Comrade Vejvoda has already mentioned this: That it is no doubt just a demonstration of the election campaign on the one hand, and on the other hand a demonstration of the fact that the most reactionary forces in the United States have become aware that the policy of peaceful coexistence is singularly beneficial to socialism.

[Next speaker] I would say not only the policy is growing but that socialism is growing, too. Socialism is winning. This is also an expression of a certain apprehension among these circles that they are simply losing ground, that the forces of socialism are growing and that numerous countries of the world are inclining towards the progressive development. Let us remember the loud shouting in the United States after Angola; that was something similar; or, after Ethiopia, Yemen, and so on. Always, whenever the progressive development wins, the most reactionary American circles who would like to have everything under their control shout and try to reverse the situation somehow.

[Kopecky] Comrades, here we have two questions which basically concern the United States, namely, how the ordinary, average Americans and the people in other capitalist countries are reacting to Carter's campaign of vilification--his anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign--and how they are reacting to this change in the international situation. The question comes from our listeners Boehm from Jilove and Kucera from Prague.

[Next speaker] I think we must realize that people in the capitalist countries, naturally also those in the United States, are under tremendous pressure from this entire propaganda machinery which is fully in the service of the ruling classes. This machinery has, right from the outset, described the events in Afghanistan as some kind of Soviet aggression. It deliberately omitted the fact that the Soviet Union acted fully in accordance with an agreement it had with Afghanistan, and that it acted entirely in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

[Next speaker] And that it acted in the interest of the people of Afghanistan themselves; and this they seem to overlook, namely, that in that country immense changes advantageous to the broad sections of the people who have suffered certain deficiencies are taking place.

[Next speaker] I was there last year--I went to Afghanistan in May and June, so I can fully confirm this on the basis of my own experience. On the one hand there were all these negative phenomena by which Amin and his clique attempted with their policy to subvert the progressive forces, to discredit them, to set them against each other, to arouse religious feelings and so forth. That is one thing, while on the other hand, even then one could witness acts by gangs which were sent from Pakistan into Afghanistan. We must realize, however, that 1.5 million nomads are constantly on the move in Afghanistan. They cross borders.

[Next speaker] The main center of the Afghanistan counterrevolutionary forces is only several dozen kilometers from the border. The Western press was already writing about it; it even carried reports from there.

[Kopecky] Let us return to the question of these ordinary, average people, since one of our listeners asked how many of them are in favour of Carter's policy and how many were against it.

[Next speaker] We must be realistic and see that this immense propaganda machine does exert a certain influence on people's thinking; I would even say that it has a considerable influence.

[Next speaker] After all, there is permanent anticommunism over there which has to be stirred up all the time. What is more, lately Carter has set out on a genuine chauvinist campaign. He is playing on the chauvinist feelings of Americans: We must be the greatest, we must be the strongest, the best--and that is why he imposed all these military measures on the people.

[Kopecky] Comrades, in their anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign certain countries are taking or announcing a number of anti-Soviet discriminatory measures. Our listener Zajicek from Prague asks what retaliatory measures the Soviet Union could take should the EEC join the U.S. economic blockade or discriminate against the Soviet Union.

[Next speaker] There are many possibilities. In the West they themselves are discussing these. For example, in the Federal Republic of Germany commentaries have appeared on what impact it would have on the FRG if the Soviet Union were to suspend its oil and natural gas deliveries. Only yesterday, I am not sure which U.S. magazine, but I saw it in the MONITOR; published an interesting report on what would happen if the Soviet Union suspended, say, its deliveries of certain metals and other raw materials which it already sells to the United States.

[Next speaker] I believe that the West European countries will not join the boycott as Carter proposes. This has already been unequivocally confirmed by a whole range of them because they realize that such a boycott would hit themselves most, and the West European economy is in such a complex situation that they cannot take risks.

[Next speaker] What is more, I would like to stress the contrast which exists between U.S. policy and the policy of the USSR, between the U.S. President who had to engage in subterfuges, take measures without realizing where they would end, without considering their impact on the international political situation, or even on the U.S. economy; Soviet policy never reacts like that.

[Next speaker] Yesterday I watched an extremely interesting film on television about the Soviet Patriotic War. When you stop to think, you realize that the cold war was accompanied by the terrible embargo which the United States announced in 1949, and which not only the United States, but also the entire West, directed against the USSR. For example, the embargo list included even razor blades, and all sorts of things. At that time the Soviet Union still had to grapple with the terrible effects of the war, but this whole embargo, this entire policy of boycott was of no avail. Today, when the Soviet Union has the kind of economy it has, this is nonsense, every sensible economist in the West, every sensible businessman, every sensible industrialist will say that all this is nonsense, that it will ultimately turn against themselves.

[Kopecky] The word boycott has been used here on several occasions. A great deal is being said about Carter's fateful call to boycott the first Olympic games in a socialist country, in the Soviet Union, in Moscow. Here is a question from a listener who wants to know how the Soviet Union and the International Olympic Committee would react if certain states were to refuse to participate in the Olympic games.

[Next speaker] I think there is no need to answer this question because the games will take place, and those who will not take part will themselves pay a heavy price. Today we read in the papers that President Carter will not open the Olympic games at Lake Placid, well I think this is correct. In this case one cannot but agree with him because a politician who is a staunch enemy of the Olympic movement really has no reason and no right to open Olympic games.

[Kopecky] In this context there is another question by our listener Pokorny: Which countries or which governments are already boycotting the games in Moscow?

[Next speaker] As far as governments of states are concerned, we can list them. They are the United States, Canada, Norway, Bahrain, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Chile. Here we must stress that the decision or the recommendation of a government is one thing, while the decision made by national olympic committees which, alone, are entitled to decide whether or not they will go to the Olympic games in Moscow is another thing. For the moment only the U.S. Olympic Committee has yielded under exceedingly strong pressure and outright threat.

[Next speaker] At first it was opposed to this. The Soviet representatives have made it clear that the Olympic games will take place; Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, has also said that Moscow or rather the Soviet Union had fulfilled all the conditions and abided by all regulations.

[Next speaker] Olympic games are determined, or rather the cities where they are to be held are determined, by the International Olympic Committee, and this committee has no reason to go back on its decision. If some states decide to boycott the games, then this is their business, they will not stop the games by doing so.

[Kopecky] Naturally, we have other questions here regarding the Olympic games. I think that the main answer given today should be enough. Let us not spend too much time on this since there are a number of other questions. I would like to say for the listeners that tomorrow in the Studio-Seven program they can phone in their questions and the theme of the Olympics will be discussed by Dr Dusek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education. So listen tomorrow on Studio-Seven between 1600 and 1700.

Now let us turn to another theme. A number of questions deal with Iran. Although we have already discussed Iran it somehow needs a separate treatment. Listener Novak from Prague asks: Who was the first to violate international law? The Iranians or the Americans?

[Next speaker] The U.S. Embassy in Iran really had a very special task--and even after the overthrow of the shah the U.S. Embassy did not hesitate to interfere in the most blatant way in Iranian internal affairs. Naturally, by saying this we do not wish to excuse the violation of diplomatic immunity.

[Kopacky] Three questions from our listeners are devoted just to this. Petr Janda from Ceske Budejovice, Kovac from Prague, student Tomak from Prague,they all ask this question: I am for a just solution of the Iranian crisis, however, is there now any method which would not be marked by the actions of the students at the U.S. Embassy?

[Next speaker] I do not think that we can talk only about the action taken by the students. One must see that the students are in contact with Khomeyni, with the government, that it is in fact a demand of the Iranian Government: Let the shah be returned, let the vast wealth transferred by the shah to the United States and to West Europe--Switzerland and West Germany--be returned, let a kind of platform for sensible relations be created. This is not a demand of the students only.

[Next speaker] The United States must fear this since the trial of the shah, as demanded by the Iranian revolutionary government, would reveal very unpleasant details, I would say, for the U.S. Government, regarding its interference and its exploitation of the Iranian natural wealth.

[Kopecky] Another question: After the adoption of the resolution on the hostages in Iran no further actions have been taken. What are the further steps, or sanctions, against those who did not respond to all to the resolution?

[Next speaker] I would like to say that sanctions cannot be applied automatically. This means that if a resolution of the Security Council is not observed then the Security Council meets again to assess what to do. It may, for example, come to the conclusion in a certain case that it is necessary to apply sanctions against the offender. There must be a special resolution for this, it is not automatic. We pointed out in the Security Council that the situation in Iran cannot be assessed only in the context of the hostages even though we criticized at the same time that holding the American diplomats was in contravention of the Vienna convention. When sanctions were demanded in the Security Council by the U.S. Government, and the Security Council approved them in the end, the delegates from the socialist countries abstained. They did not vote for the sanctions because they had pointed out that the entire matter must be seen in a certain general context.

[Kopecky] One more question about Iran. Listener Banovska from Sered asks: What is your assessment of the current situation in Iran after the election of the new president, Bani-Sadr? When can the American hostages be released? Well, we have already answered the second half of the question.

[Next speaker] I would like to add to this that there are certain prerequisites for consolidation. The correct way for the release of the hostages will, no doubt, be found by the new Iranian president and by the Iranian Government.

[Kopecky] Listener Banovska, whose question we have just answered, further asks: Why is the Conservative Government of Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain so strongly influenced by Carter's policy? Another subquestion: And what about the other U.S. allies?

[Next speaker] Allow me to answer the first part of the question, regarding Great Britain. I think that it is connected above all with the changes in the British Conservative Party which have taken place in the last few years. In the past it used to be the party of the British establishment and government officials. Now, however, it embraces the British petit bourgeoisie; this was reflected in the selection of the party's leader. When in the spring of 1975 Edward Heath was forced to quit this office, the Tory council of the elder, the so-called Club 1922, elected as the leader of the party the ambitious Margaret Thatcher who comes from the petit bourgeois stratum. Thatcher has never attempted to hide her wild anticommunism, and her violent anti-Soviet addresses, delivered while the Tories were still in opposition, earned her the nickname Iron Lady. After the arrival of the Tories in power, Thatcher started to implement her policy of violent anticommunism in everyday life, and therefore she welcomed with such great pleasure the change of the political course pursued by President Carter.

In this context it is also relevant to mention that the British Tories have not yet recovered from their disappointment at the loss of the empire and the world prestige England used to enjoy once upon a time. Through its servile policy vis-a-vis the United States, the British Government hopes to earn for itself a kind of reward called--as they say--privileged relations with the United States, and thus to heal its inferiority complex brought on by the declining political and economic influence in the world. It is for this reason that when there is a thunderstorm in Washington it not only rains in Britain but there is even a hailstorm. I would say that present day British policy is an example of the most stupid reactionary regime in Europe.

[Next speaker] Let me mention just two recent examples: The readiness to establish diplomatic relations with the Pinochet fascist regime, and the refusal to allow the president of the World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra, to enter Britain on personal orders of Home Secretary William Whitelaw.

[Next speaker] Another question: What about the other allies of the United States in Western Europe?

[Next speaker] The stand adopted by France is entirely different from that taken by Washington, and there are many more nuances in other West European countries positions, too, even among the NATO countries.

[Next speaker] In other words, West Europe is making it patently clear that it does not really like the course taken by President Carter.

[Next speaker] As far as rearming is concerned, the arms program, all the Pershings and the (?cruise) missiles, these countries realize that all this would be a great danger to themselves.

[Next speaker] But one has to say that today when U.S. policy is manifesting itself so sharply, when the U.S. administration is trying to prevail upon the other NATO countries to go along with the measures which are neither to their economic or any other advantage--and they are aware of this--we must point out that their hands are not clean either; not all of these countries, but we know only too well which of them, in the past vehemently advocated the Pentagon's interests in the deployment of modern missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe. I always recall a press conference given by Comrade Gromyko in West Germany, where he said that if you accept these anti-Soviet provocative measures directed against peace you will have to reckon with fairly dangerous consequences for you, too.

[Next speaker] I think that we can mention a specific example in West German Foreign Minister Genscher who in his utterances very reasonably advocates the continuation of negotiations with the socialist countries and so forth, but in its practical actions the Bonn Government does the very opposite.

[Next speaker] But what matters are deeds, not words.

[Kopecky] The next questions refer to Afghanistan. Alois Toman from Brno wants to know whether Soviet aid to Afghanistan is in accordance with the UN Charter. Yes, indeed; I would simply add that there is every indication that there has been intervention from outside. As Comrade Faix said, they even boasted--that is to say the neighboring states and even some non-neighboring states--to Afghanistan that they organized and financed these forces and that they gave them weapons; so since there was clear proof of outside intervention the UN Charter makes provisions in such cases for a request for assistance--especially since there is a mutual aid treaty.

[Next speaker] Which was signed in 1978.

[Next speaker] That's right, and under this mutual aid treaty there have been many further examples when friendly forces were requested to help, and this aid is entirely in keeping with the UN Charter.

[Kopecky] Our listener Bartonicek asks about the present situation in Afghanistan.

[Next speaker] We can refer to reports we receive from our special correspondent, Comrade Cedrovsky. Everything points to the fact that the process of consolidation continues, that the new regime is consolidating its position, that the help which the Soviet Union is offering the Afghan people is in the interests of the Afghan people.

[Next speaker] It has calmed down the situation, it has calmed down the situation so that people are working and life continues with good prospects for the future.

[Next speaker] It is also interesting that the leaders of those gangs who are concentrating there and who have a huge propaganda base in Pakistan are suddenly beginning to complain that things can't go on like that, that they realize that their units are beginning to be isolated.

[Next speaker] We must remember that Afganistan is a mountainous country and that there are very high, inaccessible mountains there, and that if there is a tiny group somewhere in the mountains which starts to shout that it has arms and a base then this in no way means that this affects life in the country as such.

[Next speaker] I would add that the consolidation in Afghanistan would naturally advance much faster if there were no constant and continuing interference by the United States and by China, who support these subversive gangs financially and particularly with arms and food.

[Next speaker] Saudi Arabia, too.

[Next speaker] That is where there is such a paradox. They argue that the Soviet troops should leave. The Soviet Union says, yes, the Soviet troops will leave as soon as order is restored in the country and as soon as the cause for their arrival has been eliminated, while the United States and China themselves are doing everything possible to aggravate the causes for which the Soviet troops came there.

[Kopecky] Our listener Josef Vodnak phoned from as far as Jesenik and asked what Afghanistan's strategic significance is.

[Next speaker] Afghanistan has an unquestionable strategic significance for reactionary forces in the West. We must see this in the alliance which Carter and his administration are now trying to create. Afghanistan not only borders on the Soviet Union but also has a direct border with China and Iran. The importance of Afghanistan is undeniably considerable.

[Kopecky] Josef Brestic from Bratislava phoned and asked: Is there any possibility that China will once again attack Vietnam in retaliation for Soviet aid to Afghanistan?

[Next speaker] I would say, unfortunately, this possibility exists, but not as a retaliation to Soviet aid to Afghanistan. China's policy, the policy of Maoist hegemonism, is characterized by territorial claims on all neighboring states.

China has demonstrated in the past that it is willing to endanger international peace, that it is prepared to attack Vietnam which in no way threatens China. It is typical and characteristic that China did this with U.S. blessings.

[Kopecky] One of our listeners has phoned: What is the current attitude of socialist countries and of the USSR in particular toward Iran?

[Next speaker] I think it can be said that it is very friendly. The USSR, like Czechoslovakia, is in favor of having relations with Iran on the best level, to be deepened in all respects, in politics, the economy and culture. I think that the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries have proved it and are proving it, for instance, during deliberations in the UN Organization, in deliberations in the Security Council, and so on.

[Next speaker] It is characteristic for the situation that the United States, which is so guilty regarding the Iranian people, is now trying to present the USSR and the other socialist countries as the main enemy of the Iranian revolution.

[Next speaker] This is too transparent, nobody will fall for it.

[Kopecky] I have now received two further questions on Iran: Pavel Novak from Prague: Is there any treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union dating back to the twenties or thirties? This evidently refers to the treaty concluded in 1921.

[Next speaker] Yes, this treaty was unilaterally terminated by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

[Next speaker] True, Khomeyni terminated it but it is hard to say, because the tense situation remains complicated since Khomeyni in actual fact holds no state office. So we will have to wait till the chaos which prevails there subsides.

[Next speaker] He himself stressed several times that he is the spiritual leader.

[Kopecky] Another question: Why does the Security Council not discuss the invasion of U.S. troops in the Persian Gulf?

[Next speaker] No one has called for this, and it is natural that the moment the borders of one of the states are violated by the U.S. Army, the Security Council would surely be requested to deal with it.

[Kopecky] This answers our listener Pecek from Prague. Next question: How will the Soviet Union and the socialist countries react to such a tense international situation? The question comes from Kveta Valachova from Nachod.

[Next speaker] I believe that this is quite simple. The Soviet Union--and this has been pointed out in Comrade Brezhnev's interview and in other statements, for example, quite recently in the communique signed at the end of Comrade Gierek's visit to Prague--and the socialist countries will continue their policy of detente, working toward the principles of peaceful coexistence.

For us, the socialist countries, this policy is not a question of some opportunism or tactics. It is a principled policy because there is in fact no alternative. The only alternative would be war and both sides know that a conflict would mean that no side would win, no one can win.

[Next speaker] To this I would add that our governments are maintaining a calm and firm attitude, a common firm attitude in all actions. After all, this is also part of pscychological warfare because the other side is trying to make us and our public nervous, and it is understandable that the most telling reply is not to allow anyone to make you nervous, to work calmly, to raise our economic potential calmly, but at the same time follow attentively what is going on in the world since we do not wish to be isolated. We know that this has a certain amount of influence, but we must also see that our major line will not change, that we will proceed with our endeavor toward international detente, and as Comrade Kvapil said, it is a thorny road, it is a path full of struggles and difficulties but no hue and cry can make us digress from this road.

[Kopecky] Further questions: Our listener Markova from Prague asks: Has Margaret Thatcher any children? How can she as a woman and mother advocate a policy of cold war?

[Next speaker] Margaret Thatcher has two children, but this is such a shining example demonstrating where fanatical anticommunism can lead in the end, how far anticommunist blindness can go. That seems to be the only thing one can say about this.

[Kopecky] Our listener Ludmila Volkova from Martin asks: Will the relations between the United States and the USSR be solved by the election of Edward Kennedy as United States President?

[Next speaker] I think this will change nothing. Senator Kennedy is still a long way from this.

[Next speaker] He may be a promising candidate for election to the White House. U.S. policy, however, is not decided so much by the President himself but by the interests of those classes, those power groups who elect him: In brief, that section of the bourgeoisie which (?backs) the present President, and for the moment there is no indication that this certain influential group of the bourgeoisie has chosen Kennedy to take Carter's place.

[Next speaker] I think that Kennedy, or rather his latest speech which he made on Monday [28 January] points to this. To want to overtake Carter from the right, well, that is most dubious.

[Kopecky] Our listener Zelenka from Prague says that when we spoke about certain U.S. discriminatory measures against the USSR in return for the alleged intervention in Afganistan, as they say, he wonders whether these discriminatroy economic measures will not create difficulties for the Soviet Union.

[Next speaker] Look here, this cannot create difficulties. Let me once again recall that film last night when we saw what Kharkov looked like; the whole of the Ukraine as seen on the screen. Just think, immediately after the war when the Soviet Union was devastated, the United States and the whole of the West at that time announced and operated a united boycott, an embargo of the Soviet Union. Where did this get them? The Soviet Union rapdily built more and new industries whereas otherwise it might have bought all this in the West. Today the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community represent such a force that an embargo is nonsense.

Of course, they can worsen the conditions of bilateral trade, bilateral cooperation. That is something they can achieve but in the end it will always turn against them. Naturally, we must reckon with this. I think we, too, in our country, will have to see things in a different light. If, for example, the United States turns grain into a strategic weapon this will mean that we, too, will have to better prepare this year's harvest, and we shall have to look at things against this background. Grain is a strategic weapon and is immensely important, but the United States has not a chance.

[Next speaker] Its allies simply will not go along.

[Next speaker] After all, grain grows not only in the United States.

[Next speaker] Naturally, and already now we can see that negotiations are under way in Brazil.

[Next speaker] Even U.S. economists now have to admit that these measures have chiefly hit U.S. farmers and truckers who relied on these incomes. After all, these were contracted deliveries and suddenly the United States administration, in order to dampen the farmers' protests, had to purchase some of that grain. It is said that this will cost in the region of between $3 billion and $4 billion to be paid by the U.S. taxpayers. In other words, the embargo has really turned against the United States. Moreover, the United States has revealed itself by all these measures and embargoes throughout the world as an unreliable trading partner which is ready to change its coat not from one day to the next, but from one minute to the next; to throw overboard all recognized international agreements, and in brief, all the principles governing international relations, and turn its back on international law. I think that this demonstrates the character of U.S. policy, and the character of its politicians, especially of certain leading politicians.

[Kopecky] Our listener Kos from Prague One has asked: What is the balance of power between the USSR and the United States?

[Next speaker] We have already said at great length and demonstrated that this balance of power is roughly equal. Militarily and economically, this balance of power is roughly even and that is what the United States is worried about--not the United States as such, as Comrade Faix said, but certainly circles. Certain forces in the United States are seeking to modify this balance of power in their favor, and that is, in fact, what has been happening in recent years and what is happening today as part of that huge anti-Soviet, antisocialist campaign, as well as through all the measures.

[Next speaker] One more thing: That is not the only thing they are after. What they want is to establish their hegemony throughout the capitalist world.

[Next speaker] That is exactly the situation which prevailed in the fifties but this is no longer possible today. No one will fall for it.

[Next speaker] Look here, even President Carter, by signing the SALT agreement in Vienna, acknowledged this balance and in his speech he even stressed that there is a balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, and no sooner did he return home than he allowed the SALT agreement to drop under the table and came out with some kind of fairy tales about a Soviet threat, and about Soviet superiority and so forth.

[Next speaker] In this context we must see the economic situation not only in the United States but in the other capitalist countries as well, but above all in the armaments industry.

If the armaments industry came to a halt, the United States would find itself in a very difficult situation, and that is why it has to create such hysteria.

[Next speaker] I think we can put it differently, namely, that it would find itself in this difficult situation only temporarily because there are a hundred and one ways of gearing this arms production to peaceful production but the profits would no longer flow to those monopolies which today earn such huge sums of money.

[Next speaker] It is no accident that precisely the arms concerns...

[Next speaker] I want to say that the main thing has been said here loud and clear, that even though we have spoken about exceedingly complex international problems, one thing has emerged unequivocally, namely, that the process of detente must continue, that the socialist countries and the Soviet Union will pursue this policy, the only correct policy, which incidentally has the backing of all progressive and peaceloving people throughout the world.

RUMORS OF CURRENCY REFORM CAUSE HOARDING, BANK WITHDRAWALS

AU221435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 80 p 3 AU

[Jiri Svoboda article under the rubric "Our Talk": "The Strength of Truth"]

[Excerpt] The December hustle and possibly also the mood that inevitably gets hold of the people--a mood in which people tend to believe even the incredible--was taken advantage of and exploited by some "wise and omniscent" people for spreading rumors, fairy tales, and unfounded guesses about what would await us in the new year. We were told the sorts of things that would not be available next year, what would become more expensive and--and above all--that there would be a "currency reform" and that, therefore, people should withdraw their money from their bank accounts and buy whatever could be bought and hunt for things that were not on the market. The unfounded nature of such statement was recognized by many people as soon as the teller in the savings bank--without turning a hair and with a kind smile--paid out the asked-for sum and when the shop assistants, with admirable patience, replenished the shelves with all the goods that had been sold out during the day--even those goods of which more had been bought than usual because, according to the rumors, they were to become more expensive and one wanted "to be sure, to buy them at the old price."

I myself got into such a cluster of people where a certain middle-aged lady was lecturing, "Madam, who told you that? Where was it announced?," I asked her. "I heard it; people say that...the office is full of it...and my brother in law heard it from sources whose reliability is guaranteed..." she insisted. But I was not told who and what sort of sources those were.

But some of those who were guided by the "reliable sources" did not only amass nondurable goods they did not need and part of which inevitably landed in garbage pails but they bought up everything and anything. They literally brought home everything they could buy or obtain. Why are you carrying all that, now a week before the Christmas holidays? I asked a fellow citizen. The answer was surprising: "So that I don't lose my money when the new currency comes..." In the event of a "currency reform" it is better "to have it in things," he claimed. One does not have to conceal that such talk and the rashness of those who gave credence to it and acted according to it caused many difficulties--and let us add that they were superfluous.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV VISITS BERLIN TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Talks with Honecker

LD042354 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union will continue to cover the major part of the GDR's import requirements in vital raw materials and fuels up to 1985. This will be done at prices below those on the capitalist world market. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, described this as particularly advantageous to the GDR's economy during an exchange of views today with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The two politicians discussed in Berlin the prospects for economic cooperation in view of the forthcoming completion of the coordination of the two countries' state plans for the period up until 1985.

Further on Talks

LD042356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] An extensive exchange of views took place between the GDR and a Soviet delegation on prospects for economic cooperation between the GDR and Soviet Union as well as on the further development of socialist economic integration. At the present time, when capitalism's susceptibility to crisis is becoming evident and forces in imperialist countries hostile to detente--particularly certain U.S. circles--have exacerbated the international situation, the inseparable link between the economic strengthening of socialism and securing peace must be stressed, the two sides noted.

Erich Honecker reported on the decisions of the 11th SED Central Committee meeting and emphasized that it was important to achieve the greatest possible development in performance. Baybakov also reported on the Soviet people's great efforts to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's November plenary session with high performances in production. This provides a fitting response to those who tried to blackmail the Soviet Union politically and economically and revive the cold war.

With regard to economic relations between the GDR and Soviet Union, it was noted later in the discussion that they have developed with great momentum in the seventies. This was particularly marked in trade which increased 2.4 times between 1970 and 1979 and last year reached the huge amount of more than R8 billion.

Erich Honecker stressed that, proceeding from this stable basis, it was important to agree on measures of cooperation for the next 5-year plan. These should be of a quality suited to the new demands of socialist and communist development in the two states and the changed situation in the world economy. This is why it is of exceptional importance that the two sides agree now on coordination of plans for the 1981-85 period.

This is an important step toward implementing the program of specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and Soviet Union until 1990 which was signed in Berlin during the friendship visit to the GDR's 30th anniversary by the Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev.

The general secretary noted that the results of the agreements with the Soviet Union would facilitate the GDR's uninterrupted transition from this 5-year plan to the next. Of highest importance for the continued development of its economy is, above all, the fact that the USSR will continue to supply large quantities of raw materials and fuels such as oil, gas, rolled steel, hard coal and coke, ferruginous raw materials and metals, cotton and other items, until 1985. This will therefore cover the major part of the GDR's import requirements for these products.

It is proving particularly advantageous for the GDR that, in accordance with CEMA principles, these deliveries are made at prices below those of the capitalist world market. At the same time, the installations and equipment promised by the Soviet side are of exceptional value in further strengthening the GDR's material and technological basis. For our part, stated Erich Honecker, we will do everything possible to supply the Soviet Union with the agreed products of machine construction, electrical engineering, electronics, the chemical industry and consumer goods--on time and of high quality.

Nikolay Baybakov expressed his thanks and stressed that the prepared agreements, which enable a trade turnover of R48 billion during the 1981-85 period, constitute a stable basis for the development of the two countries' economies. The Soviet Union will continue to steadily develop its economic and scientific-technological relations with the GDR. In this respect, the Soviet Union regarded it as its internationalist duty to continue to assist the GDR and other fraternal countries with supplies of vital raw materials and fuels on the basis of mutual benefit.

The two sides stressed in conclusion that the coordination of plans and the mutual deliveries agreed in this connection for 1981-85 had created good prerequisites for continuing in a concentrated manner the work on the two countries' 5-year plans for the coming period. This is all the more important since the CPSU and SED were beginning direct preparations for their next party congresses. It was noted in complete agreement that the long-term agreements prepared will effectively help to implement the CEMA decisions and further strengthen the socialist community economically.

Meeting With Stoph

ID050035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A friendly discussion between GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, held in Berlin today, centered on joint steps for carrying out the program of economic specialization and cooperation between the GDR and USSR by 1990. The positive results of planned coordination for the period up until 1985 were particularly praised.

Stoph and Baybakov underlined that the envisaged mutual deliveries of fuels and raw materials, chemical products, machine construction products and consumer goods constitute an essential basis for further strengthening the material and technological basis of the two countries' economies and the preparation of their state plans for the coming 5-year plan period. On this basis, a start could be made on drawing up a long-term trade agreement as well as other interstate agreements.

OLYMPIC SOCIETY DENOUNCES BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN

AU042137 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Society for the Promotion of the Olympic Idea in the GDR, a festive session of its presidium took place in Berlin on Friday [1 February]. In his speech President Manfred von Brauchitsch outlined the 20 years of activity of the society and thanked the SED, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker for their untiring activity for the benefit of man and thus also for the Olympics.

"Together with all peace-loving athletes of the world we share in the pleasure over the fact that the games of the 22d Olympics for the summer of 1980 have been assigned to Moscow," Manfred von Brauchitsch stated. "When the International Olympic Committee [IOC] session in Vienna in 1974 adopted its historic decision it was a decision for peace and for sports," he noted. The choice of Moscow has been a thorn in the side of the the enemies of sports, understanding and friendship among peoples from the very beginning. "They now believe that their chance has come. They openly threaten to boycott the games."

"The Society for the Promotion of the Olympic Idea in the GDR appeals from this place to the IOC not to permit pressure by forces hostile to sports who now would like to play their wicked game against peace and understanding by means of sports."

OLYMPIC TEAM LEAVES FOR LAKE PLACID WINTER GAMES

LD042132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Olympic team was given a festive sendoff in Berlin this evening to the Lake Placid Winter Olympics. In the presence of SED Politburo member Konrad Naumann, Prof Dr Guenther Erbach, state secretary for physical culture and sport, wished the 58 athletes the best success.

Referring to the threat to the concept of the Olympic games by forces hostile to peace and sport, the state secretary welcomed the GDR National Olympic Committee's clear stand on these questions. "If the Olympic games can be regarded as a cultural achievement of generations and part of humanistic world culture, it is thanks to all those forces which have always worked and continue to work in the spirit of peace, mutual respect and international understanding."

The head of the GDR team, National Olympic Committee President Manfred Ewald, also resolutely rejected attempts by certain politicians and forces hostile to sport to upset the peaceful cooperation between athletes of the entire world. "We would like these winter games in the United States to contribute toward detente and peace throughout the world."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BANI-SADR ON ELECTION

AU041503 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of your election to the post of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran I extend cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the GDR State Council and people.

Being convinced of the usefulness of fruitful relations I reaffirm the GDR's readiness to comprehensively develop the cooperation between our two states on the basis of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of world peace.

To you personally, Your Excellency, I wish good health, creative vigor and success in your responsible office.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISIT CONTINUES

Interview With Party Official

LD032344 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party presently in the GDR visited the capital today. The guests visited Magdeburg Bezirk over the weekend. Manfred Hoffmann took this opportunity to talk to 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the party. [begin recording]

[Question] In the talks with Erich Honecker and other representatives of the party and state leadership, continued support for the Arab people's struggle for an all-embracing and just solution to the Near East conflict was reaffirmed. How did this solidarity express itself during your visit to Magdeburg Bezirk?

[Answer--in Arabic, with superimposed German translation] This stand which our friends in the GDR reaffirmed in the course of the talks is not new. It is a principled stand.

They have supported our struggle from the beginning. We have seen that they are determined to continue supporting our struggle. We also feel that they appreciate our people's struggle. What Comrade Honecker and our friends said was repeated loud and clear everywhere during our visit to the friendly GDR--that is, the unity of joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism, against Israeli aggression on our territory. This also shows that we are conducting a joint struggle for the building of socialism and the implementation of peace and security for our two peoples and all peoples in the world and against imperialism and its henchmen all over the world.

[Question] An important conference of members of the steadfastnesses front recently took place in Damascus. What new tasks were set for your peoples' struggle?

[Answer] The Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which was recently held in Damascus debated the latest developments in our area. This conference also (?discussed) the latest international developments, in which American imperialism is seeking to aggravate international tensions, to hamper the Iranian revolution and to exploit the events in Afghanistan. The decisions taken by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front demonstrated the determination of Syria and the Arabs to decisively oppose these conspiracies and called for a mobilization of the Arabs and Islamic states' potential so that a joint front could be created which could eliminate Israeli aggression, smash the American conspiracies, liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the rights of the Palestinian people.

I would like to use this interview to express our esteem to all listeners and to the people of the GDR. Everywhere we went during our visit to your country we sensed warm feelings towards us. We would like to reaffirm that our friendship will go on strengthening and that our joint struggle will continue. We signed an agreement between our two parties on the basis of which delegations and views will be exchanged and the friendship between the two states will be further strengthened. It opens new prospects for the development of the relations of friendship in the field of the economy, science, technology, culture etc. At the end of the visit a joint communique will be issued. It refers to the most important points which we dealt with in the course of the talks, expresses our joint solidarity to continue the struggle of our parties (?and countries) against imperialism and Zionism and for the development of socialism, peace, our victory, and for the defeat of imperialism, Zionism, all reactionary accomplices and all imperialist forces in the world. [end recording]

Departure From Berlin

LD041212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the Syrian Arab Ba'th Party ended its 6-day visit to the GDR today. The delegation, which was headed by the party assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, left from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this morning.

ETHIOPIAN LEADER PRAISES GDR SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

LD022218 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, has once again highly assessed the GDR's broad support for the Ethiopian revolution. He told Ambassador Dieter Klinkert in Addis Ababa today that the relations between the two friendly states had attained a high level. In this connection the Ethiopian head of state recalled the visit of the GDR party and government delegation headed by Erich Honecker and the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty. Mengistu Haile Mariam went on to affirm the two countries' common views on all important international questions and particularly in the present situation which has been aggravated by imperialism.

EDUCATION MINISTER MARGOT HONECKER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

AU051000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Havana (ADN)--GDR Public Education Minister Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee, arrived on an official working visit to Cuba at the head of a delegation of the Public Education Ministry. She followed an invitation extended by Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, Cuban minister of education [title as published], and member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. Margot Honecker was cordially welcomed at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport by Ramon Fernandez Alvarez.

On Friday [1 February] the two public education ministers began their working talks in Havana. The main focus of the exchange of experiences, which took place in an openminded and cordial atmosphere, were problems related to the further development of the socialist education system in Cuba and in the GDR and to deepening the cooperation between both states in that field.

On Friday afternoon the delegation of the GDR Public Education Ministry visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Special School in Havana and had cordial meetings with the students and teachers of the institution.

STATE SECURITY MINISTER PROMOTED TO ARMY GENERAL

LD012236 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker today promoted GDR Minister of State Security Col Gen Erich Mielke to Army general for his outstanding services. Tribute was paid on the coming 30th anniversary of the ministry to the outstanding work of its members.

Erich Honecker as chairman of the National Defense Council promoted generals and appointed colonels to major generals.

1980 OIL, GAS PRODUCTION; IMPORT NEEDS PREDICTED

LD041308 Budapest MTI in English 1007 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI)--The petroleum output in Hungary will be around 2 million tons, much the same as last year. About 8 million tons--100,000 to 200,000 tons less than in 1979--will be imported, fully from the Soviet Union. The refineries are expected to handle a total of 10,250,000 tons of petroleum and one million tons of other oil products. In view of their capacity being larger than this, the petroleum companies in Transdanubia and Komarom (Northwest Hungary) will assume hire processing of an additional one million tons for capitalist firms. Following transformation and expansion of the production pattern and qualitative improvements, the refineries can raise their exports by 20 percent, to reach 95 to 100 million dollars in value this year.

The 1980 natural gas production is forseen to fall 400 million cu. metres short of the last year's, to total 6,000 million cu. metres, enough to cover 60 percent of the domestic needs. The rest--some 4,000 million cu. metres--will be imported mostly from the Soviet Union, with about 200 million cu. metres to be taken in from Romania. The over 2,000 million cu. metres of gas destined for use by the population will afford supplies for 900,000 consumers, including heating of 417,000 homes. There are about 2.2 million people using bottled gas.

The number of cars is likely to increase by 100,000 this year, therefore the petrol sales are scheduled to surpass the last year's quantity by 60,000 tons. Fuel consumption is expected to rise by 4 percent both in agriculture and other sectors, while in the industry and among the population--thanks to widespread austerity measures--the figure probably remains on the 1979 level.

Like all across Europe, a rise in petrol prices is expected in Hungary too, with its date and measure to be decided some time later. Its amount--together with other price measures affecting the population--should not exceed the percentage laid down in the national economic plan. The price-raise is meant to serve a double end: To counter-balance soaring import prices and persuade drivers to reduce petrol consumption.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH PERU--To promote Hungarian-Peruvian economic relations, there were talks on 29 and 30 January at the Ministry of Foreign Trade between Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Don Javier Silva Ruete, minister of economy and finances of the Republic of Peru. They examined the position of economic cooperation and possibilities to develop economic and financial relations between the two countries. They have agreed in principle on initiating direct negotiations soon between representatives of the Hungarian National Bank and the Central Bank of Peru on specific issues concerning the financing of barter trade between Hungary and Peru. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 80 p 4 AU]

POZSGAY-LED DELEGATION IN AUSTRIA--A delegation led by Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay traveled to Austria on Tuesday [29 January], at the invitation of Fred Sinowatz, minister of education and art, and Hertha Firnberg, minister of science and research. It will have talks on topical aspects of cultural relations between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jan 80 p 5 AU]

INTERPRESS COMMENTS ON SUCCESSES OF U.S. 'HAWKS'

ID041752 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

["U.S. Army Generals Have Their Time"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Feb, PAP--A Polish INTERPRESS Agency commentator wrote: The hawks are satisfied: The United States has at last got rid of the Vietnam complex and will not hesitate to use military force in defence of its imperialist interests. Pentagon officials with good memories spare no efforts to show--against the background of the developments in Iran and the generally uncertain situation in the Near, Middle and Far East--the alleged damage that was done to U.S. prestige by the rejection of President Lyndon Johnson's proposal. Already in 1967 this Democratic (similarly as Carter) president called for the building of seaborne arsenals: ships loaded with military gear that would allow for fast intervention at every point of the world. Defence Secretary Harold Brown himself, in his speech before the Senate Armed Forces Committee that preceded by several weeks Carter's decision, was sighing aloud that had such a force existed, the United States would have been able to free the American hostages in Tehran.

Such actions that preceded the Carter decision were more numerous. U.S. Marine force General Paul X. Kelley conceded in his talk with journalists that Defence Secretary Brown had already in November approved the Pentagon's old plan envisaging the establishment of elite groups among the U.S. Marine detachments that could be used for rapid deployment in the region of the Persian Gulf or in other regions of the world.

One has to admit that the cold-war climate created by the political hawks and Pentagon officials fostered Carter's decision, and the fact of allocating special funds for the fast deployment force did not much surprise the American public opinion. However, some commentators write openly about the current topicality of Senator Russell's arguments. This Democratic politician from Georgia warned strongly not only about the costs, but--as he emphasized--the possibility of making the impression that the United States took upon itself the function of a police guard of the world as well as the impression that it can at least think of an intervention in any kind of conflict or strife that could occur in any country of the world.

GIEREK CONGRATULATES LE DUAN ON VCP ANNIVERSARY

AU041616 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Letter from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to Le Duan, VCP general secretary, on the 50th anniversary of the VCP--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, in Hanoi:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the VCP, which is continuing the revolutionary traditions of the Communist Party of Indochina and the Vietnam Workers Party, I send to you and to all the communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] warm, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the PZPR and its Central Committee and on my own behalf.

Faithful to the noble ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the VCP led the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese masses under conditions of colonial persecution and proved to be the reliable defender of national and social interests.

Led by the Marxist-Leninist Party, which was headed by Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese communists assumed, at that difficult period, responsibility for the destiny of the nation and put forward the correct program for the national liberation struggle for independent and democratic Vietnam. The program was supported by the Vietnamese people, whose struggle resulted in the establishment of the first socialist state in Southeast Asia--the DRV.

In long struggles against imperialism your people scored a historic victory, the crowning glory of which was the unification of the country and the proclamation of the SRV. Despite domestic and external difficulties under which you have had to construct socialism, you have scored successes that the working people of our country greatly admire.

As ever People's Poland will always give firm support to the SRV in its efforts aimed at stability, security, peace and neighborly relations in Southeast Asia, at socialist construction and at defense of the Vietnamese people's sovereign rights.

The PZPR and the VCP as well as our countries and peoples are linked by tested friendship and fruitful and fraternal cooperation based on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are sure that traditional ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation will continue to strengthen for the benefit of Poland and Vietnam and the cause of peace and socialism.

Esteemed Comrade Le Duan, we wish you, the VCP and all the communists and working people of the SRV further successes in strengthening the socialist construction, security and international authority of your homeland and in embodying the ideas that were the foundations of the establishment of your party 50 years ago.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary

WRZASZCZYK RECEIVES CSSR STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN

LD011436 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb, PAP--Alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, vice-premier, chairman of the Planning Committee at the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk on January 31 received Chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Committee Zdenek Sedivy, now taking part in consultations in Warsaw on coordination of plans for the years 1981-1985. They discussed the current and prospective issues of further development of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in economy, science and technology, devoting special attention to the tasks of the two planning committees with regard to the realization of the resolutions following the meeting of First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and secretary general of the CPCZ CC, president of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak in Prague on January 28.

GIEREK ADDRESSES LEADING RADIO-TV JOURNALISTS

AU051005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at a meeting with members of the Presidium of the Polish Journalists' Association Main Administration and with leading press, radio and television journalists on 1 February--place not given]

[Text] Speaking at his 1 February meeting with respresentatives of the journalist community, Edward Gierek cordially thanked the journalists for their militancy and commitment to the preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress and to the report-back and election campaign of the party. [paragraph continues]

He also expressed the conviction that the work of the press, radio and television will be performed in a similar climate both during and after the eighth congress. We are aware of the problems absorbing the working people, Edward Gierek said. We will tackle them as required. When planning its tasks, the party observes the priority of social needs, domestic and external conditions and a realistic evaluation of the situation in the country and in the world.

There is every sign that the eighties will not be easy, and this is why the effectiveness of economic management is the most important issue, because we must fully use the production potential created during the 35 years of People's Poland, especially in the seventies. That is why we must greatly improve the functioning of the entire economy and above all raise the effectiveness of the implementation of the planned tasks and of party and state decisions.

Even the best intentions and correct plans will be of little use if they are not implemented consistently. Against the background of that Edward Gierek stressed the role of the mass media as a weapon of social control helping to implement the party program and to combat negative phenomena. The ideological and educational tasks of the press, radio and television, Edward Gierek said, include the important task of consistently backing the working people's initiatives and strengthening their responsibility for implementing their tasks, for the affairs of their production plans and for the fate of the country. Journalists' criticism must be addressed to specific people and institutions, because only in such a way will it help to improve the implementation of tasks and serve the people.

Edward Gierek expressed the conviction that the Polish journalist community will as ever be an ally of the party in its efforts to strengthen the ties with the working people, to accelerate the country's development and to improve the living conditions of the people.

CHURCH-STATE AGREEMENT ON HIGHWAY REROUTING PREMATURE

London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 24 Jan 80 p 1 WA

[Text] The issue of the construction of the highway, which would make access to the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa difficult, continues to be a subject of the talks between the episcopate and authorities of the Polish People's Republic. Hundreds of thousands of letters protesting the highway have been sent to the Council of State. The primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, receives copies of those letters.

Last Sunday [20 January] special services for the intention of changing the decision of the Polish People's Republic authorities on the construction of the highway were held in all the churches in Warsaw. This issue has caused a stir in the Polish society which is deeply shocked at the attempt to make access to the Jasna Gora monastery difficult. Proof of this are the hundreds of thousands of letters addressed to the Council of State demanding the cessation of the construction of the highway and that it be laid out on another route. Cardinal Wyszynski receives copies of these letters.

Optimistic Reports

The London publication, THE SUNDAY TIMES, made known that allegedly, at the instructions of Pope John Paul II, the Vatican secretary of state, Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, held talks with the Polish People's Republic Embassy in Rome on the subject of the highway. The author of this information, Nicholas Carroll, a well-known expert on Polish affairs, claims that the Polish People's Republic authorities yielded and that the highway will be built on another route.

Primate's Secretariat Unaware of the Understanding

We have found out that the Secretariat of the primate in Warsaw knows nothing of this understanding.

According to DZIENNIK POLSKI's own information obtained in Rome, the talks were essentially conducted between the Vatican and the Polish People's Republic Embassy in Rome, but it cannot be stated beyond any doubt if they gave positive results. It seems that the report of THE SUNDAY TIMES was too optimistic.

The Polish People's Republic authorities have apparently expressed only the consent to review the intervention of the Vatican.

The Vatican and the Warsaw regime do not maintain diplomatic relations but the Polish People's Republic Embassy in Rome has a specially-designated diplomat to handle contacts with the Holy See.

BRIEFS

SOVIET IRON ORE DELIVERIES--On 23 January the Soviet Union supplied Poland with the 100,000th ton of iron ore since the beginning of 1980. The trains carrying the ore were dispatched from the Malaszewicze border station in Biala Podlaska Voivodship to the Szczecin and Katowice foundries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 80 p 1 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS IN ROME--Stanislaw Dlugosz, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, who has visited Italy [no dates given], was received by Ministers G. Stammati and S. Lombardini and by Vice Minister A. Baslini and had talks with leading industrial personalities. The sides discussed the opportunities for the further expansion of economic cooperation, above all in the sphere of metallurgical products, raw materials for textile industry, semifinished chemical products and energy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Jan 80 p 2 AU]

AGERPRES REVIEWS 'SINCERE, COMRADELY' TALKS WITH GROMYKO

AU021904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

["On the Visit A.A. Gromyko, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Paid to the Socialist Republic of Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/2/1980--Over January 31-February 2, 1980, A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, minister of foreign affairs of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, paid a visit of friendship to Bucharest at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion, talks were conducted between Nicolae Ceausescu and A.A. Gromyko. Examined were questions of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, and underlined was the importance of further developing these relations, of strengthening the Romanian-Soviet friendship and collaboration.

The sides analysed issues of the situation in Europe, the Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Far East, as well as other international questions.

The sides expressed their concern over the recent aggravation of the international situation. This is a consequence of the accumulation of unsolved international issues, of the interference of the imperialist forces in the internal affairs of other states, of the policy of force and threat of force in international relations. The imperialist, reactionary forces make use of all this in order to increase military budgets, speed up long-term arming programmes, infringe the states' independence and sovereignty, fact which seriously heightens the danger of war. The necessity was underlined of taking firmest action for preventing the deterioration of the situation, in the interest of furthering the policy of detente, grounded on the observance of the principles of the UN Charter, inclusive of the principles of the states' sovereignty and of non-interference in their domestic affairs.

The sides stressed the need for a peaceful settlement, by negotiations, of interstate litigious issues in keeping with the norms of international relations, with the demands of strengthening peace, understanding and collaboration among peoples. Special attention was given to the stringent tasks of the struggle for halting the arms race, for an undelayed passage to achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was expressed to act in the future as well, together with the other socialist states, with all the peace-loving forces, for strengthening the process of detente for consolidating peace and security, for developing collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. In the current conditions, the carrying into effect of the proposals made by the Warsaw Treaty participating states concerning the organization of the conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe is getting highly topical.

Stress was laid on the importance of consistently translating into fact the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation as well as of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due this autumn which is called upon to give a fresh impetus to the process of detente and to the development of collaboration among all the participating states and, particularly, to contribute to the adoption of efficient military disengagement and disarmament measures.

Mention was made of the special importance of implementing the concrete proposals advanced by the Warsaw Treaty participating states with regard to military disengagement and disarmament in Europe and the world over.

Romania and the Soviet Union reiterated their support and solidarity with the peoples' fight against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence.

Questions were approached concerning the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance with which will be marked under the token of the participating states' intensifying struggle for consolidating detente, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, for strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides declared for the further organization of consultations and exchange of opinions at various levels on questions of mutual interest, in keeping with the decisive understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Soviet summit meetings.

The talks passed in a sincere, comradely atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH SWEDISH COMMUNIST LEADERS

AU042010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/2/1980--On February 4, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the delegation of the Left Party Communists Sweden made up by Bo Hammar, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of that party, head of the delegations, and Bertil Mambring, member of the CC of the party, deputy, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was also attended by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. An exchange of salutes was made between the leaders of the two parties.

During the talk, they stressed the good relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and expressed their common wish to develop these relations to the benefit of the two parties, countries and peoples, of the general cause of progress, detente, peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

A wide exchange of views was made during the interview regarding some current international political aspects, accent being laid on the necessity of intensified efforts to be made by the communist and workers' parties, by the progressive forces of the peoples, of all states, for preventing the worsening of international situation, the return to the policy of cold war, for settling by political means,by negotiations the litiguous problems among states, for continuing the course towards detente grounded on the observance in inter-state relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force.

Stress was also placed on the need for action to be taken in order to endorse firm measures of military disengagement, of disarmament, nuclear in the first place, without which international peace, detente and security cannot be conceived.

The importance of real security and broad cooperation in Europe was highlighted, and it was stressed that it is essential now to continue the policy of detente and national independence, of halting the arms race, intensifying the contacts for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, that should lead to the promotion of detente, of a climate of understanding and collaboration among all states on the continent.

They also considered that the interests of peace demand the liquidation of the imperialist, colonialism and neo-colonialist policy, of underdevelopment, and the establishment of a new international economic order apt to secure the free and independent development of all states on the road of economic and social progress.

Both parties reaffirmed the determination to act for the strengthening of [illegible]idarity of the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for international pea[illegible]curity and understanding, based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of independence and non-interference in internal affairs of other parties, of every party's right to work out its political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy, according to the concrete conditions in its own country.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship.

LEADERS GREET VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

AU051055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Message from President and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, and Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan, to SRV President Ton Duc Thang, VCP Secretary General Le Duan, National Assembly Chairman Truong Chinh, and Premier Pham Van Dong, on the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duc Thang, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] president;

To Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee;

To Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly;

To Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, Hanoi

On the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SRV, we extend warmest congratulations to you, the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly and Government of the SRV and the Vietnamese people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, Grand National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Vietnam was a significant manifestation of relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and an assertion of the independence and sovereignty of the two socialist states as well as an assertion of their determination to develop their all-round cooperation, to the venefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of progress and peace in the world.

In the 30 years since this important event, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the VCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and SRV have recorded an upward course in all fields.

We express the conviction that, through joint action in the spirit of understandings and decisions adopted during high-level meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi, the cooperation between our parties and countries, based on full equality of rights and mutual respect and esteem, will continue to develop, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding in the world.

On this festive occasion, we extend to you and the friendly Vietnamese people best wishes for new successes in building socialism in the SRV.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY NOTED

RCP Congratulations

AU051030 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Message from the RCP Central Committee to the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee on its 50th anniversary--date not given]

[Text] To the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, Hanoi:

Dear comrades, on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the VCP we extend cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings to the VCP Central Committee, to the communists and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], on behalf of the RCP.

During the 50 years since its creation, the VCP has led the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against colonialist domination and imperialist aggression, for national and social liberation, for the reunification of the fatherland and the freedom and independence of the country as well as for profound socioeconomic changes and for carrying out the socialist revolution and construction.

The Romanian communists and all our people have always expressed solidarity and support for the just struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people to insure the country's reunification and a better, free and independent life. We sincerely rejoice in the important achievements attained by the Vietnamese working people, under VCP leadership, in the fatherland's reconstruction, in building socialism, developing industry, agriculture, science and culture and raising the material and intellectual living standard of the working people.

We are fully convinced that through joint action in the spirit of talks, understandings and documents concluded during meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and VCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SRV will continuously develop on many planes, to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace.

On the VCP's great jubilee we wish you, dear comrades, new and greater successes in implementing the decisions of the fourth party congress and attaining the goals of socialist construction in all fields, for the continuous development and flourishing of your fatherland and for the well-being and prosperity of the friendly Vietnamese people.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee.

SCINTEIA on Anniversary

AU041333 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/2/1980--Marking 50 years since the foundation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, SCINTEIA, mouthpiece of the CC of the RCP, stresses in an article published in its February 3 issue that, devoted from the beginning to the cause of freedom and independence, of social progress, the party of the Vietnamese communists was the soul of the fights waged by the masses of people along decades for abolishing colonial oppression and exploitation, for democracy and for building a new system in their homeland. This fight culminated in August 1945 with the victorious democratic and popular revolution which led to the creation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In the new historical stage, the party led the masses to overcoming the situation generated by the colonial domination, to maintaining and consolidating the revolutionary power and carrying through democratic transformations.

When a terrorist and anti-popular regime was installed in South Vietnam and in the conditions of imperialist intervention, the party of the Vietnamese communists mobilized the patriotic forces, the entire people to the fight for defending its (?national) being, its independence and sovereignty, its revolutionary achievements, for the right to self-reliantly shape its destiny. Inspired and led by the party, the Vietnamese people won the final victory, liberating and restoring the unity of its homeland.

The Vietnamese people have now the satisfaction of celebrating the 50th anniversary of its communist party in a free and unified Socialist Vietnam.

Celebrating this event, the communists, the whole people pay homage to the great son of the Vietnamese people, the unforgettable President Ho Chi Minh who paid a particularly important role in the creation and continual strengthening of the party, in laying the foundations of socialism, just as in guiding the national liberation struggle, asserting himself as a brilliant revolutionary fighter, ardent patriot and internationalist, prominent personality of the international communist movement.

Next SCINTEIA writes: In the spirit of the traditional feelings of esteem and solidarity nurtured for the Vietnamese communists, for the Vietnamese people, the communists, the Romanian people wholeheartedly join them in the anniversary of 50 years since the foundation of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This event is an opportunity to recall the links of collaboration and militant solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam. It is a well-known fact that the Romanian party and state have unflinchingly manifested their firm, internationalist support to Vietnam's just cause, to its fight for freedom, for putting an end to imperialist intervention, for making its inalienable right to decide its own fate in keeping with will and its national aspirations observed, giving it full material, political and moral support, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the entire Vietnamese people being highly appreciative of this support. [sentence as received]

The top-level dialogue, the talks in Bucharest and Hanoi between Nicolae Ceausescu and Le Duan play a particular role in the steady development of the friendly collaboration between Romania and Vietnam, the understandings covenanted opening broad prospects to their cooperation in various domains. The declaration on the continual strengthening of friendship and solidarity, the development of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam provides a solid foundation for steadily expanding and deepening the Romanian-Vietnamese collaboration on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane, for broadening the exchange of experience in socialist construction. The promotion of the Romanian-Vietnamese relations is beneficial to both countries and peoples, to socialism and peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RADULESCU'S VISIT TO GREECE

Meeting with Vice Premier

AU011135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0903 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 1/2/1980--Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, now visiting Athens, had an interview with Konstandinos Papakonstandinou, vice-chairman of the New Democracy Party, vice-premier of Greece.

A salute of friendship was conveyed on the occasion to Konstandinos Tsatsos, president of the Hellenic Republic, and to Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis, in behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Konstandinos Papakonstandinou conveyed to the leader of the RCP, head of the Romanian state, as well as to Elena Ceausescu, the feeling of profound esteem and friendship of the Hellenic leaders. During the exchange of views, the Hellenic politician stressed the positive role played by the good relations between Romania and Greece in the development of the climate of peace, cooperation and good neighborliness in the Balkans.

Both sides expressed the wish to amplify the Romanian-Hellenic relations on various planes, in harmony with the decisions and directions established by the leaders of the two countries.

Meeting With Party Officials

AU011941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES, 1/2/1980--Ilias Iliou, leader of the United Democratic Left-EDA, received the RCP delegation led by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Views were exchanged on questions of mutual interest as well as on international developments which require concerted efforts on the part of the two parties, of the Romanian and Hellenic peoples, of all progressive forces worldwide for hindering the deterioration of the international situation and for promoting a policy of peace and cooperation among all the states and peoples of the world.

Babis Drakopulous, secretary of the CC of the Greek Communist Party ("of the Interior"), also received the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party.

Views were exchanged on the friendly relations between the two parties, on the activity they have been carrying on on an international plane as well as on current international questions.

The RCP delegation met with (Nicholas Kaloudis), member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Greece, chairman of the parliamentary group of the party.

The exchange of views pointed to the wish of the RCP and the Communist Party of Greece to contribute to promoting international cooperation and security, to preventing the conflictual states of affairs from getting worse and to furthering the policy of peace and detente on a world plane.

End of Talks

AU022037 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Talks have ended in Athens between the RCP delegation led by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and the leadership of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] headed by its chairman Andreas Papandreou.

During the talks, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to the activity and current concerns of the two parties and expressed their satisfaction with the positive relations between them. They stressed their common desire to continue to develop these relations to the benefit of strengthening the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Greece, between the peoples of the two countries.

Examining various aspects of the international situation, the two sides stressed the need to make efforts to establish an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, to resolve all disputes by peaceful means and negotiations, to rule out the use or threat of force, to promote and respect in interstate relations the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and to respect each people's right to independently decide on their destiny.

The two sides stressed the particular importance their two parties attach to establishing bilateral and multilateral relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness among the states in the Balkans in keeping with the interests of the peoples in that area, a fact that will favorably influence the process of detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The talks took place in a warm atmosphere of respect and mutual understanding.

JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION HELD IN ROME

AU302108 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 30 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the eighth session of the Romanian-Italian Joint Government Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation took place in Rome and examined the current stage of developing trade relations and economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries in the light of the tasks and targets established at the summit level.

The upward evolution of these relations was noted, which are part and parcel of the positive relations between Romania and Italy in all fields. The two sides also agreed that great opportunities exist to raise economic, industrial and technical cooperation to a higher level, both on a bilateral basis and in third markets.

The joint commission envisaged new actions designed to contribute to expanding and diversifying Romanian-Italian relations in this sector. The session protocol was signed for the Romanian side by Gherghe Gaston-Marin, chairman of the State Committee for Prices, and for the Italian side by Antonio Baslini, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his presence in Italy at the commission session, Comrade Gheorghe Gaston-Marin, chairman of the Romanian side in the commission, had talks with Filippo Maria Pandolfi, minister of treasury; Gaetano Stammati, minister of foreign trade and with chairmen and managers of some large industrial companies and groups during which essential matters pertaining to ways and means of developing trade relations and economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

FAZEKAS MEETS SUDANESE OFFICIALS IN KHARTOUM

AU041959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Khartoum, (AGERPRES), 4/2/1980--The RCP delegation led by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who attended the congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], had talks with Peter Garkouth, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SSU, deputy speaker of the Executive Council of the Regional People's Assembly, with Hilari Logali, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SSU, with the ministers of energy and mines, of cooperation, commerce and supply, of agriculture and natural resources of the southern region. During the talks, they stressed the ascending course of the Romanian-Sudanese relations on multiple planes. They also emphasized their mutual wish to further amplify and deepen their relations in the political, economic, cultural and other domains.

TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH KUWAIT

AU050917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/2/1980--Two government agreements were signed in Bucharest, on February 4, between Romania and Kuwait, in maritime navigation and international road transport, respectively.

The documents include provisions meant to contribute to the development, upon mutually advantageous bases, of the water and road transport between the two countries, to expanding the bilateral economic relations and promoting the commercial exchanges.

The agreements were signed by Gheorghe Sandu and Cornel Burada, deputy ministers of transport and telecommunications, and 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalid al-Ghunaim, undersecretary of state, the Ministry of Communications of Kuwait.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH USSR

AU042048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/2/1980--A festive meeting took place in Bucharest, on February 4, to mark 32 years since the signing of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Soviet Union. The importance of the event celebrated now was emphasized by writer Ion Hobana, member of the ARLUS General Council, and by V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, in their addresses made at the meeting.

TITO'S HEALTH IMPROVING, REHABILITATION CONTINUES

LD051132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

["Statement on President Tito's State of Health"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 February--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is improving. Treatment and medical rehabilitation continue.

President Tito is following sociopolitical developments in the country as well as topical events in the world, and is performing some of his routine duties.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

NONALINED COORDINATION BUREAU CONCERNED ABOUT WORLD SITUATION

AU042115 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 16 AU

[Excerpts] United Nations, 31 January, TANJUG--The nonalined countries have drawn attention to a serious worsening of the international situation because of more and more frequent cases of military intervention, interference and disrespect for the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and the nonalined movement. The warning was made in the debate at a regular meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonalined Countries which was held at the level of permanent representatives to the United Nations at UN headquarters late last night.

After the first exchange of views at the meeting of the bureau, because of the importance of the problems on the agenda it was decided to hold a plenary meeting of all nonalined countries as soon as possible. It is expected that the meeting could be held as early as next week. According to foreign observers' assessments, that decision points to the readiness of the nonalined countries to substantially discuss these problems and to their interest in the further democratization of the movement.

Th ureau's meeting was opened by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa, who proposed that the report on the activities of the nonalined countries at the 34th Session of the General Assembly and the past implementation of the decisions of the 6th summit meeting be discussed. However, the African countries requested that first of all the situation in Zimbabwe be discussed and that request was accepted.

In the debate some delegates also spoke about Afghanistan. As has been learned, the representative of Panama stressed that the deterioration of relations between the great powers because of interventions in the Middle East and in central Asia, particularly because of the Soviet action in Afghanistan, had jeopardized detente. He assessed that the resolutions of the conference of the Islamic countries on those questions represented a contribution to the affirmation of the nonalinement policy and asked the nonalined countries to support those resolutions.

The first exchange of views carried out in the Coordination Bureau of the Nonalined Countries last night, in addition to undivided support for Zimbabwe in its struggle for liberation, indicated according to observers' assessments, the importance which the group of nonalined countries attaches to the latest developments in the international situation, particularly bearing in mind the increasingly more frequent interventions and interferences, and to the readiness of the nonalined countries to contribute to establishing and solving acute world problems. In that connection it was noticed that a routine discussion of questions pertaining to the activity of the nonalined countries in the United Nations was not adopted, but rather that a Yugoslav suggestion that all questions should be approached in a comprehensive manner and with a deeper analysis was supported.

In the discussion at the bureau's meeting, the Yugoslav delegation, as has been learned, also emphasized the need to draft a declaration on nonintervention and noninterference as one of the burning problems of the current international situation.

In addition to members of the Coordination Bureau, representatives of nearly all nonalined countries, which are not members of the bureau, participated in the work of last night's meeting. That speaks eloquently of the vitality of the nonalined movement and the desire of its members to work constructively at the very moment when clouds of uncertainty have been cast over the world.

UN ENVOY KOMATINA: PEACEFUL SOLUTION NEEDED FOR RHODESIA CONFLICT

LD012114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, February 1 (TANJUG)--The liberation of Zimbabwe is not only the right of the country, but also the duty of the whole international community, particularly the United Nations, Yugoslav UN representative Miljan Komatina stated in the UN Security Council today.

The right of a people to decide on its life by itself "must become a universal right", Komatina said. "The United Nations must protect this right in an equal manner worldwide", he said. "Those violating or ignoring the right help strengthen the use of force in international relations and global confrontation, endanger the general progress of the relaxation of tensions and render difficult the struggle for peace and security in the world".

The Yugoslav representative stressed that it is the obligation of all to invest maximum efforts in the successful termination of the Zimbabwe liberational struggle either as an armed struggle or elections.

Komatina warned that ignoring the duties defined in the London agreements would have incalculable consequences in peace and security in southern Africa. "The view the world will take in future on the peaceful solution of colonial problems created by the West will depend on the objective implementation of the London agreements", Komatina set out.

Komatina cautioned that free and honest elections are impossible in the presence of the racist regime's troops, and that there can be no international recognition of the newly-elected Zimbabwe Government without such elections. Komatina also condemned the integration of former Premier Muzorewa's private army into regular southern Rhodesian troops and their use to fill up the regions abandoned, as envisaged by the London agreement, by troops of the Patriotic Front, the only authentic representative of the Zimbabwe people.

Komatina recalled that non-aligned countries have supported the course of a peaceful solution to the Zimbabwe problem, based on the principle of self-determination.

ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, U.S., SFRY SIGN URANIUM DELIVERY AGREEMENT

AU011641 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Text] In Vienna the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United States and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement on the deliveries of enriched uranium for the research reactor at the Jozef Stefan Institute in Ljubljana. The agreement was signed by Sigvard Eklund, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and Novak Pribicevic and Roger Kirk, SFRY and U.S. ambassadors to Austria.

VRHOVEC HOLDS TALKS WITH DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD312300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, Jan 31 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and his host, Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen have set out the need for utmost efforts to overcome the present serious difficulties in international affairs and to prevent the weakening of detente and co-existence among nations.

The two ministers today expressed their countries' concern over the present state of international affairs. Within the exchange of views of international questions they gave special attention to the developments in Afghanistan and the region and the situation in South-east Asia and southern Africa.

During the talks, Vrhovec and Olesen stressed as unacceptable the use of force in international affairs, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and intervention as a means of imposing one's interests on other countries. The two ministers underlined the indispensability of further efforts to reaffirm the principles of non-interference and respect for sovereignty and equality.

During the Yugoslav-Danish talks the situation in Europe was discussed in detail as were the repercussions of the aggravated international situation on the process of detente and preparations for the European conference Madrid meeting. Both sides underlined the need to continue preparations for the Madrid meeting and do everything possible for the success of the meeting and its positive results. This, it was underlined, would be a positive answer to negative tendencies now in evidence in international affairs.

The two ministers agreed on the need further to promote economic relations between Yugoslavia and Denmark. Denmark is ready to contribute to further developing economic relations with Yugoslavia and, especially, joint investments, joint ventures on third markets and the like.

The Danish side underlined its interest in doing everything it can for stepping up the conclusion of a new agreement between the Europe Community and Yugoslavia and having Yugoslavia's demands met to an utmost possible degree.

The Danish side expressed interest also in the political activities of non-aligned countries since the Havana summit.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec was today received by Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen. The Danish premier placed special accent on the need for intensifying, expanding and promoting relations between the two countries. The Danish premier inquired with special interest about President Tito's convalescence and wished him full recovery as soon as possible.

Vrhovec Dinner Toast

LD012228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In reply to a toast by his host, the Danish foreign minister, Josip Vrhovec has emphasized that the peoples of Yugoslavia and Denmark are linked by friendly feelings: "The basis of these relations between our countries originates from the trouble period on our continent when the destiny of peoples was exposed to great tests. The liberating spirit and the value which we attached to our independence inspired us then, as well as now, and they represent a definite sign of direction in our efforts towards peace and progress in the world," Vrhovec said.

"Mankind is now going through a period of great uncertainty and danger," Vrhovec added. "The inclination to use force, to interfere and intervene as a means of imposing one's interests upon other countries is being increasingly expressed. This is bringing into question the system of international relations, as well as the peace and stability of many regions--and the world as a whole.

"This is best confirmed by the examples of deep crises, such as the ones in the Middle East, Near East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa.

"The road which leads the peoples toward their freedom, independence, peace and progress is still difficult. However, these basic rights cannot and should not be denied or endangered to anyone.

"The world today is so interdependent and peace so indivisible that this situation must be the concern and obligation of all of us, regardless on which continent we live.

"We in Europe must be particularly aware of this interdependence. It was here that the fate of the world was twice brought into question. Just as we cannot live in security if peace is threatened in the rest of the world, so peace in the world cannot be stable if it is violated in Europe.

"All countries, therefore, have an equal obligation to resist all forms of foreign domination, military interventions and violation of principles of independence, territorial integrity and peoples' right to unhindered development of their own.

"We must eliminate all causes that lead to this. We think therefore that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. We see in its implementation the irreplaceable role of the United Nations."

Vrhovec emphasized that new efforts must be exerted to strengthen detente which must be universal and embrace all regions and all sectors of international life. Such detente requires active cooperation by all countries and not only by great powers and blocs.

Vrhovec emphasized that the peace and progress of mankind are most closely linked with the success achieved by peoples in stopping the arms race, as well as in the creation of new and more just international economic relations. Unfortunately, we cannot take pride in positive achievements in these important spheres of human interdependence. As far as Europe is concerned, we really do not see the prospect of its security in the further accumulation of terrible means of destruction. We see it in peaceful competition and confidence.

"I think that now, when a serious disruption has occurred in the process of detente on a global scale, we in Europe must make additional efforts to preserve the achieved level of detente and work positively in this direction on the world scene," Vrhovec said.

"I especially wish to emphasize," he added, "the importance which in this connection we attach to the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In a constant and consistent implementation of the Helsinki concept, we see a possible picture of Europe without bloc divisions and filled with mutual trust, equal cooperation and mutual progress. Because of this, we think that we must continue the efforts to carry out successful preparations for the Madrid meeting.

"As you know, Mr Minister, my country consistently pursues a nonalined policy. This policy has been confirmed as an irreplaceable autonomous and nonbloc factor in world relations.

Yugoslavia's policy of nonalinement originates from its determination to be independent, to build its relations with other countries on the basis of full equality and to actively cooperate in the construction of a new and more just world. These aspirations equally inspire us in our policy of good neighborliness in European relations and on the world scene.

"On this basis, we wish to further strengthen and to develop the friendly relations and all-round cooperation with your country. I am convinced that this is in our mutual interest. In this way we express the vital aspirations of our peoples," Josip Vrhovec concluded.

End of Visit

LD022244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Copenhagen--Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, his wife and the members of the delegation which spent 2 days in Copenhagen, left the Danish capital today.

The delegation consisted of Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary; Murat Agovic, chef de cabinet; and Predrag Mitic, head of the group for Nordic countries at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

At Kastrup Airport Vrhovec was seen off by Kjeld Olesen, minister of foreign affairs; his wife; Peter Meyer Michaelsen, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark to Belgrade; and by other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry. The guests from Yugoslavia were also seen off by Svetozar Starcevic, SFRY ambassador to Copenhagen, embassy staff and other official SFRY representatives in Denmark.

Return to Zagreb

AU022021 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has returned to Yugoslavia from his official friendly visit to Denmark where he was the guest of Kjeld Olesen, Danish minister for foreign affairs. Emilio Vlacic, member of the Croatian Executive Council and president of the republican committee for foreign relations; Mijo Vlahovic, vice president of the republican Secretariat for Information; and other officials received and welcomed the chief of Yugoslav diplomacy at the Zagreb airport.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH ENVOY

LD050043 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, February 4, (TANJUG)--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Yugoslav Ambassador to Poland Muhidin Begic today assessed cooperation between the two countries as developing successfully in all fields.

The Yugoslav ambassador was today received by the Polish foreign minister. During the ensuing talk, the interest was expressed in continuing the practice of consultations between the two countries including in preparations for the European conference Madrid meeting and Yugoslavia's and Poland's engagement for the relaxation of international tensions and strengthening of equality-based international cooperation security and trust in the world.

Minister Wojtaszek set out the Polish people's profound respect for President Tito who Minister Wojtaszek said, has once again impressed the world with the force of his will.

GDR DELEGATION LEAVES ZAGREB 31 JANUARY

LD010256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2200 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb, Jan. 31 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic led by Manfred Flegel, vice-premier, on a several day visit to Yugoslavia left here today.

In an interview with the press before (?departure, Flegel) evaluated that the talks held amounted to deepening the fundamental [word indistinct] of cooperation between the two countries as agreed on by Presidents Tito and Honecker during their last meeting. Traditional trade, raw materials and continuation of scientific-technical and industrial cooperation were discussed, Flegel elaborated.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET TO VISIT 6-7 FEB

LD311436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--At today's regular press conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, announced that Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of France, will make an official visit to Yugoslavia 6-7 February 1980, at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

SAWPY OFFICIAL RETURNS TO BELGRADE FROM SUDAN

AU031847 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 3 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Pero Djetelic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has returned to Belgrade from Khartoum, where he attended the Third Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union. Pero Djetelic was received by Numayri, Sudan's head of state who stressed his personal friendship with President Tito and his wish for Tito's speedy and complete recovery. President Numayri also spoke about the importance of the policy of nonalinement. Pero Djetelic and President Numayri also discussed cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Sudanese Socialist Union.

FEDERAL, REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILS ADOPT 1980 PRICE POLICY

LD050812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to an agreement signed in Belgrade today, by representatives of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and the executive councils of the republics and provinces on the implementation of the 1980 price policy, prices this year will rise substantially slower than last year. A maximum growth limit of 13 percent is envisaged for manufacturing prices in industry (last year they went up by 14.9 percent). The same ceiling has been fixed for producer costs of agricultural produce while servides should be limited to an increase of 12 percent (last year's rate of growth of service charges was double that percentage). Regarding retail prices, the agreement says that the rate of growth in December 1980 should decrease by one-fifth compared with the same month last year. Since retail prices last year went up by 23.9 percent this year's growth ceiling will be 19.2 percent.

In proposing the measures and in adopting decisions on changing the prices of products and services which are essential for the implementation of the overall agreed price policy, the signatories of the agreement committed themselves to cooperation.

The agreement gives a list on these products and services: electric power, oil derivatives, coal for commercial consumption and natural gas, basic raw materials of chemical production, cement, hide, cellulose, railway freight and passenger transport, post, telegraph and telephone services, forestry and timber industry products and staple foodstuffs.

The signatories of the agreement have committed themselves to constantly monitor market supplies and to take appropriate measures, within the framework of their competence, in order to improve or to insure regular and even supplies. In order to prevent major disruptions, they will also provide supplies from their commodity reserves or will insure foreign currency to import articles in short supply.

During a press conference following the signing of the price agreement, FEC member Dusan Ilijevic noted that the scope for price increases this year is very small, bearing in mind the effect on prices carried forward from last year, the impact of trade and customs duties and the expected impact of world prices. On the other hand, it is a fact that a favorable climate exists in our society regarding stabilization, that is to say also regarding the slowing down of the rate of price increases (this is illustrated by the fact that many have accepted the FEC's position and have postponed price increases of some products). It is the responsibility of protagonists of price decisions and other authorities to authorize price increases to take advantage of this climate and in so doing to contribute to stabilization.

ECONOMIC CHAMBER OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD032312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 3 (TANJUG)--Economic stabilization in Yugoslavia as a fundamental prerequisite for and the main task of the further successful economic development of the country is proceeding in the manner and at a pace that can be described as encouraging, chairman of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Ilija Vakic has told TANJUG editors.

The stabilization programme has become a concrete expression of Yugoslavia's needs and possibilities in this year, based on the community of interests of the associated Yugoslav economy and entire Yugoslav self-management society. The priority tasks under the programme are the radical substitution of imports by exports, the comprehensive stimulation of exports, the consistent reduction of overall consumption to the necessary measure and maximum saving everything, everywhere.

Vakic especially pointed out that saving must become a way of life, an integral part of everyday behavior in Yugoslavia. Under the conditions of unstable economic trends and high balance of payments and trade deficits, saving becomes a matter of society's primary and general interest and one of the main preconditions for a harmonious and dynamic development. Therefore, in the struggle for the stabilization of economic trends, saving must be given the necessary social priority.

In Vakic's opinion, some concrete and important results in the stabilization of Yugoslav economy have already been achieved. These are, for example, the production of part of raw materials and semi-manufactures which until recently were imported, the expansion of the list of those foreign products which are being successfully substituted with domestic products, the development of domestic technologies and the fact that entire industrial branches are becoming completely independent of imports.

The chairman of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy urged that a regular and permanent look into the implementation of social compacts and self-management agreements as the basic methods of economic decisionmaking in the country, be established as a necessary system, a part of overall socio-economic relations.

As regards current preparations for the adoption of production plans in organizations of associated labour (enterprises) for the 1981-1985 period, Vakic came out for such changes in the distribution of income as would ensure a higher degree of self-financing and association of labour and resources and, consequently, greater responsibility of the associated labour for the effectiveness and rational management in the sphere of investments.

Vakic holds that endeavours for the complete implementation of the Constitution-based concept of worker in the Yugoslav associated labour as the principal of decision-making on the overall expansion of the productive forces of society, as well as the reduction of the prerogatives of the administration and state to the limits defined by the Constitution, remain the most important pre-requisite for more effective agreement-making and consultations. As regards socio-political communities, it is their self-management components that must become prominent, whereas the state and repressive functions in them must be suppressed, warned the Chairman of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Ilija Vakic in concluding his talk with TANJUG editors.

CROATIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS STABILIZATION

LD032230 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Stabilization will be discussed tomorrow at the session of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee. To put it more precisely, this will be a discussion by communists on how to implement the conclusions of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee more successfully and more rapidly in the Croatian economy. Here is Milan Puljiz:

This will, in fact be the second time in the past 10 months that the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee will devote its entire session to economic stabilization. From this one might draw two conclusions: First, tomorrow's session could be entirely a matter of routine, in that it would merely sum up what had been done in the past 10 months or so. Or, second, that instability has such deep roots in Croatia's economy that even the Central Committee is again being called upon to help. Both of these courses of deliberations would certainly lead us astray. Tomorrow's session of the Central Committee will be nothing else but a discussion by communists of the ways of stabilizing Croatia's economy more rapidly, about ways in which the deficit in the trade balance and balance of payments can be alleviated by joint efforts, about ways in which inflation can be curbed, investments and excessive consumption restrained, costs and losses reduced, and the like. In a nutshell, a more harmonious and even material and spiritual development of our self-managing society is being sought with every possible effort.

All the things we have enumerated are chiefly economic elements, just as instability is a temporary characteristic of the entire world economy and not merely of the Yugoslav economy. Therefore, the question could be asked: What can the League of Communists and its Central Committee do in this respect? The Central Committee is not, true enough, a meeting of economic experts in charge of writing prescriptions for the healing of the economy. Least of all can this be done at a session. It is the workers and experts in associated labor and in the delegate system who concern themselves with the economic stabilization in a specialized and scientific way. The League of Communists, however, carefully monitors, analyzes and encourages all these endeavors. It does not observe them stealthily and does not stick to mere criticism. In addition to criticism, the political assessments of the League of Communists must also provide encouragement to deeds.

Therefore, what is expected of tomorrow's session of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee are not ready-made solutions about how to reduce imports here or there, or which investment should be suspended and the like.

What is expected are assessments of the situation on the ideological front, that is, how much economic difficulties slow down the pace of self-management, how much people are responsible for economic difficulties, how much objective influences are responsible and so forth. One can retreat and evade on the economic front, but on the front of self-management, there can be no withdrawal.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD022303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--The proposed resolution on the development of Kosovo this year, which will soon be submitted to the delegates of the provincial Assembly, is based on the established policy of economic stabilization in our country and on the policy of the province's speedier development. This was noted at the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and of the Presidium of the provincial League of Communists Central Committee held in Pristina today.

Following the explanation given by Bahri Oruci, member of the provincial Central Committee Presidium and President of the Executive Council of the provincial Assembly, the Presidency and the Presidium pointed to the obligation for an energetic and consistent implementation of all measures of economic stabilization, because this represented the strategic precondition for the province's speedier development in the last year of the current medium-term period and the basis of the stable, successful and speedier development of Kosovo in the next plan period.

It was stressed at the session that in implementation of the basic directions of development--directions established by the proposed resolution--all subjects of the socioeconomic life in the province must participate. In this connection it was stressed that the League of Communists of Kosovo, all other organized socialist forces and all working people of the province would, by proceeding from Comrade Tito's words on the significance of stabilization and from the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, consistently and efficiently implement the economic stabilization policy.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM VIEW ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

AU041725 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 February, TANJUG--Today's joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the provincial Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina discussed several topical questions in the field of all-people's defense, security and social self-protection.

The Presidency and the Presidium determined the obligations and direct tasks of the social, state and self-managing organs and organizations on the further strengthening and preparation of all subjects of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

At a separate session the Presidium of the provincial Central Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina discussed and adopted the direct tasks of the organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in two important fields of implementing the law on associated labor--the policy of economic stabilization and the overall social development.

DRAGOSAVAC PRAISES KARDELJ'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATE, PARTY

LD022007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 2 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Kardeljevo--The delegates of the Ploce Municipal Assembly have decided that today this town should be named after Edvard Kardelj, the giant of our revolution. This decision was welcomed today at the formal session of all three assembly chambers by the acclaim and long applause of the delegates and guests and the celebrations of citizens. The proclaiming of the name of Kardeljevo was also attended by Pepca Kardelj, delegations from the Federal Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, SAWP and delegations from all our socialist republics and autonomous provinces, the Yugoslav People's Army, the town of Valjevo, the community of Dalmation municipalities and many neighboring municipalities. The formal act of proclaiming Ploce Kardeljevo was accompanied by great celebration among the citizens and working people gathered around the Yugoslav People's Army Club, where the session was held.

Svetomir Jakic, president of the SAWP Municipal Conference, spoke about the personality of Edvard Kardelj and said, among other things: Our thoughts stop with respect, wonder and pride before the size of this gigantic personality of the Tito era and of our era. His revolutionary and creative work is incorporated into the bases of our socialist self-management and nonalined Yugoslavia and is deeply present in all spheres of our life and development.

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Jakic went on to recall that in the first years of this town, from May 1950 to June 1954, it bore the name of Kardeljevo. This, he recalled, was not by chance. At that time it was an expression of tribute to Comrade Kardelj on the part of prewar revolutionaries, fighters and the people of this region who recognized his revolutionary work before and during the war. After the painful death of this great man and compatriot our people immediately and enthusiastically proposed that Ploce should once again bear the name of Edvard Kardelj and this great desire of ours was fulfilled by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, that only one town in our country should bear the name of Kardelj and that this town should be Ploce.

Greetings telegrams to President Tito and to the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee were sent from the formal session of the Municipal Assembly. The celebration in Kardeljevo continued with a large popular gathering attended by about 15,000 citizens, at which Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke. We have gathered here today on the 70th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Edvard Kardelj to express our deepest respect, thanks and wonder before the great and precious revolutionary work which he left us. We have met, Dragosavac said, not by chance in this port town, which has grown and developed with our socialist revolution and which from today is to bear Kardelj's name with honor and pride. Edvard Kardelj is an exceptional personality in our revolutionary movement, for a long time Comrade Tito's first and closest associate, statesman, thinker, theoretician and fighter for our revolution, always in its first ranks from his early youth to his last day. Almost a year has passed since he left us physically and this period has convinced us even more that he will live on in all our battles today and tomorrow for peace and independence, socialism and human happiness. Kardelj's theoretical works and practical political activity were aimed at the joint resolution of the problems of insufficiently developed republics, provinces and regions in our country so that great differences might be overcome in this respect between the developed and underdeveloped, Dragosavac went on.

These works will remain of lasting value in our revolutionary movement and a lasting inspiration in our continued social action to solve these problems as quickly and successfully as possible, proceeding from the fact that economic, technical and other kinds of help to the insufficiently developed countries are no less in the interests of the developed countries themselves. This in essence is the optimum development of production forces, division of labor and the essence of economic, social and political responsibility.

Kardelj, Dusan Dragosavac went on, devoted particular attention to the role of organized subjective forces in general and the League of Communists in particular in building new social relations. He emphasized that changing society means at every stage of development opening up those means and paths which link the tasks of a given stage with the long-term aims of the revolutionary movement. On this we emphasized that the League of Communists must affirm itself and develop as an internal motive and cohesive force of associated labor and the political system of socialist self-management and it must also constantly strengthen the unity of its own ranks as a precondition for successful work in the self-management socialist system. The constant strengthening and developing of the front of socialist self-management, the unity of the broadest socialist, democratic and self-management forces was always essential for him.

Both before and during the war, as well as in our entire postwar construction, Dragosavac recalled, Kardelj never defined subjective socialist revolutionary forces as meaning only the League of Communists. He included all sociopolitical organizations, the organs of people's power, science, specialized services and all other factors of ideological, political, material, cultural and ethical creativity, including the spontaneous socialist consciousness, initiative and action of the working people as an expression of elementary social aspirations and needs of the working man and of his experience.

Kardelj was one of the prominent architects of Tito's principle and practice of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility in the League of Communists and in political life as a whole. Having recalled Kardelj's endeavors to introduce collective work and responsibility in all spheres of social life, Dragosavac said that we can note with satisfaction that Tito's initiative had not only been widely accepted but also affirmed in practice.

Kardelj's revolutionary work and activity are also deeply embedded in the entire international policy and activity of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists. Tito's strategy of the independent and nonalined policy of Socialist Yugoslavia found in Kardelj its most profound and consistent interpreter and realizer.

Kardelj devoted a great portion of his energy to the struggle of our country and the LCY for peace, for democratic international economic and political relations, for equitable relations and cooperation between workers' and communists parties, movements and countries. As Comrade Tito's closest associate, Kardelj also worked continuously on the way in which Yugoslavia could oppose as successfully as possible all attempts of foreign interference and all forms of hegemonist pressures on our country. We, Dragosavac stressed, are successfully doing this and will continue to do so in the future. We have no territorial or other claims towards any country whatsoever, but we also reject as decisively any attempt at making claims towards our country and interference in our internal affairs.

A visionary as regards the future, Kardelj was at the same time a great realist in political action. With extreme resolve he fought against ideas and attempts at spreading socialism by war, against the imposition of alien models of hegemonist theory and the practice of limited sovereignty or of the theory of acquiring power by means of a world war. For him Tito's principles of active peaceful coexistence were universal and irreplaceable factors not merely for insuring world peace but also for the development and growth of socialism in the world.

Socialist Yugoslavia, Dragosavac stressed, is a consistent fighter for universal detente, for the overcoming of blocs, for the vacating of military bases on foreign territories and complete disarmament. Yugoslavia's socialist self-management and nonalined policy are, as Kardelj used to stress, the fundamental parts of one and the same single entity. A people who make sovereign decisions about their destiny and which are the master of their social affairs must be profoundly interested in all other peoples also having such a right at their disposal, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium noted.

Precisely because he was a great revolutionary, Kardelj was, Dragosavac stressed, respected and esteemed by all the working people, by all nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia, but also by progressive mankind. Even those who slandered and attacked him and our revolution could not but admit his exceptional qualities. He was highly capable of separating the essential from the secondary, and general tendencies from temporary trends. He considered opportunism and sectarianism equally dangerous and harmful to the revolutionary movement.

We can be proud, Dusan Dragosavac said, of having developed--with our resolute struggle including the resistance to Stalinism--our revolution and our revolutionary achievements as part of the world socialist, workers' and general progressive and liberation movement. It was on this struggle that Kardelj left his indelible personal mark. Therefore, as we attend this formal celebration today and pay tribute to Edvard Kardelj for everything he did for our revolution and the construction of socialism, we, Dragosavac said, also affirm in this way the great achievements of our revolution. In every stage of our struggle for socialism, the prominent revolutionary Edvard Kardelj was able to grasp and to fight for the solution of issues on which the successful development of socialist construction depended. He directed his brilliant mind and his tireless revolutionary work towards having the creative forces of the people and the historical interest of the working class come to the fore as fully as possible in the course of the revolution. He saw in that also the continuity of the revolution which must never lag behind the needs and demands of historical development. At the same time, this represents a decisive dam against the counterrevolution. Dusan Dragosavac then went on to speak about Edvard Kardelj's rich revolutionary past, his significance in the formation of the liberation front, in the formation of people's power, the development and strengthening of brotherhood and unity and the development of national equality.

Dragosavac said: I have always felt Kardelj to be a noble man, a comrade and friend who always radiated enthusiasm for the struggle for the freedom of people, for the freedom of the working people and of man as well as for the cause of the revolution. He always stood out with his unshakable love for his people, his party, his class, but also for everything that is progressive in the world, for man in general. A great son of the Slovene people and of all our nations and nationalities, he was at the same time a great world revolutionary and a citizen of the world. Comrade Kardelj belongs entirely to the people, to the revolution, to the party; he was completely consumed by his work for the revolution. In combining the best qualities of a revolutionary, scientist and thinker as well as of noble, humane and modest man, Kardelj was a complete human being such is rarely born. In addition to his immense services, the great prestige which he enjoyed also stems from the fact that he was, first and foremost, a human being in the fullest sense of the word. He represented a beautiful harmony between a true human being and a great revolutionary. Precisely due to this, Dragosavac said, he was up to the historical tasks of the working class, the revolution and the party. He had a boundless love for people and he believed in man.

In a nutshell, he embodied to the greatest possible extent those virtues of a communist and revolutionary which are characteristic of Tito's era in the history of our party.

Distinguishing himself by such characteristics, Comrade Kardelj advocated that those who leave the party and the revolution should not be morally, let alone physically punished. Such an attitude is in face an expression of the essence of our revolution, a component of our struggle against Stalinism. It is not always either easy or simple, Dragosavac said, to reconcile the inevitable cruelty and severity of the revolutionary struggle with respect for every individual being. Kardelj's great service lies in the fact that our revolution has remained consistent in this respect.

Kardelj's immense contribution to contemporary Marxist theory and practice represents a lasting anthologic value for the workers, revolutionary and liberation movement in the world. Our nations and nationalities, our working people, our working class and our young generations will be eternally grateful to him, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said.

At the end of his speech, after wishing the working people of Kardeljevo fresh successes in their work, Dusan Dragosavac said: "May the brotherhood and unity of our nations develop and gather momentum, may Comrade Tito get well as soon as possible and may he live for a long time to come."

Following the rally, Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee, unveiled a memorial plaque with the inscription: "By the decision of the Ploce Municipal Assembly, the town of Ploce Changed its Name to Kardeljevo on 2 February 1980."

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium laid the foundation stone at the port terminal for the construction of the Radenska distribution center from Radenci. Over 20,000 tons of mineral water will be shipped through this center every year. The installation covers 2,000 square meters and its construction will cost over 20 million dinars.

TITO BOOK ON AGRICULTURE, COUNTRYSIDE GIVEN TO NATIONAL LIBRARY

AU042045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] President Tito's book on agriculture and the countryside was formally presented in the Serbian National Library in Belgrade. The book consists of Comrade Tito's speeches, articles and interviews on the development of agriculture and the countryside. Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly, spoke about the book. On behalf of those present, Ckrebic wished Comrade Tito a successful recovery and speedy convalescence.

The ceremony in the National Library was attended, among others, by Dobivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dragomir Milojevic and Branko Pesic.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA--A meeting in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber on 30 January noted that the Yugoslav trade deficit with Austria in 1979 amounted to $300 million. Exports increased 38 percent and imports increased 30 percent. Yugoslav exports of timber decreased $5.2 million, those of footwear fell from $2.7 to $1.7 million and of lead from $4.6 to $2 million. The exports of coal increased in value from $4.5 to $8.2 million and of canned fish from $1.2 to $4.3 million. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 80 p 2 AU]